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Pope to Visit Changed, Troubled Poland

Church, Government and the Opposition All Stake Hopes on Outcome

By Dan Fisher

Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — When Pope John Paul II returns to his homeland Thursday, he will find a vastly different, infinitely more troubled country than the one he last saw almost four years ago.

In the nine heady days of his first visit, the former cardinal from Krakow gave his countrymen the courage to dream. "Never lose your spiritual freedom," he told them.

They briefly turned Poland into a model of freedom in Eastern Europe that shocked the Soviet bloc.

Now, that dream has all but vanished.

"The mood is different," said Father Czeslaw Sadkowski, pastor of a rural parish south of Warsaw. "Before, it was unmitigated joy. This time, that's mixed with uncertainty."

There is fear for the personal safety of the pontiff, concern that there could be clashes brought on by the presence of enormous crowds of people embittered because their dream, which the independent Solidarity trade union brought to life, has been crushed.

Security forces will be deployed in great numbers with orders to prevent any show of anti-government feeling.

There is apprehension that conflicting and often unrealistic expectations for the visit are bound to leave many dissatisfied.

An appeal from underground opponents of the martial law government sounded a desperate note: "Holy Father, you know that it will not be a pilgrimage similar to any other you have made so far — that it will entail an overwhelming responsibility for the victory of hope over helplessness, of faith over disbelief, love over hatred. You know that your nation must not be disappointed. It would be a shock equal to a catastrophe."

There is no doubt that there is much at stake. The government stands to benefit the most, but it also gambles with high stakes.

The communist regime admittedly hopes that the

visit will improve its image and help put an end to Western economic sanctions.

Domestically, the regime's goals for the papal visit are more complex. The communist rulers hope the visit will act as a safety valve for the frustrations of the people.

They are convinced that the pope will act as what one Communist Party official called a "champion of

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moderation" and his visit will undercut the influence of the regime's more radical opponents.

The risks for the regime are many and varied. If any harm should come to the pope here, the consequences would be incalculable. The average Pole appears certain that the Soviet Union was behind the papal assassination attempt in Rome two years ago.

The greatest danger to the authorities is that the visit will so bolster morale as to pave the way for some new challenge to their exclusive claim on power.

For the Roman Catholic Church in Poland, the pilgrimage is a confirmation of its enormously increased influence on national life since the imposition of martial law.

"We are no longer proponents of the view that the church should always keep away from politics," said the government's minister of religious affairs, Adam Lopatka. "Of necessity, the church has always been involved in politics."

That comment by an official of a Communist government is an extraordinary public acknowledgement that Polish Catholicism enjoys a unique status in the Soviet bloc. It is a status the church finds useful in pursuit of its long-term goals.

"State policy in Poland is good for one or two years," said Father Jozef Tischner, one of Poland's most respected religious philosophers and a close friend of John Paul. "Five-year plans fail."

By contrast, Father Tischner said, "the church has to plan for epochs. In 50 years, the average Pole will not remember who was first secretary in 1983. But we will all know what the pope said."

However, some critics say the church hierarchy is already sacrificing too much, and that by siding a Soviet-imposed regime it jeopardizes its historical role as the primary defender of Polish culture and tradition against foreign domination.

Opponents of the government hope that the visit will reinforce the will to struggle for change. "We expect that the pope will put Poles on their feet, straighten their backbones," a rebel priest said.

Both the church and the opposition expect the pope to press for the release of political prisoners, who are believed to number more than 1,000.

There were no political prisoners here during the first papal visit. This was the most liberal country in Eastern Europe, but its economy was collapsing.

"When he comes for the first time, Poland was peaceful and stable on the surface, with growing tension and mounting crisis beneath," said a Communist Party official, Jozef Wiatr. "Now he comes to a country that has undergone its deepest crisis in post-war history, that is very slowly getting out of the crisis. That makes his visit both politically more important and politically more difficult for Poland and the church."

United Press International/ 1983



United Press International/ 1983
Pope John Paul II

A State Warning

Reuters

WARSAW — The Polish authorities issued a warning Tuesday against protest demonstrations during the pope's visit.

A statement by the Interior Ministry, read on state television, said it knew of groups intending to disturb public order and sow unrest and turmoil. Solidarity underground leaders have said there should be no demonstrations during the visit but have asked for some gestures to show that the movement is still alive.

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United Press International/ 1983

U.S. Mayors Reporting More Hunger in Cities

By Howard Kurtz

Washington Post Service

DENVER — A dramatic increase in the number of city dwellers going hungry is outstripping federal and local efforts to care for them; mayors from every region of the United States said Monday.

The mayors placed some of the blame on administrative problems in the Agriculture Department's distribution of surplus food. Some mayors, including Dennis Ream of San Francisco, said their allotments of surplus cheese and butter had been cut because of heavy lobbying by the grocery industry.

Major Coleman A. Young of Detroit, calling the problem "probably the most prevalent and the most insidious" facing cities, said at the 51st annual meeting of the U.S. Conference of Mayors that the economic recovery has not been broad enough to alleviate the recession's legacy of unemployment and hunger.

"In the past, the term 'economic recovery' used to mean a reduction in human suffering because people were back to work," said Mr. Young, the conference's president. "We now have a new definition, under which individuals may continue to suffer but profit margins start to increase."

A rapid proliferation of soup kitchens, food pantries and emergency telephone "hot lines" has failed to keep up with the growing demand for food, according to the

mayors' conference report to a Senate agriculture subcommittee. The report examined eight cities of varying economic health and found that five — Detroit, Denver, Nashville, Oakland and San Antonio — were having to turn away some hungry residents.

Senator Mark Andrews, Republican of North Dakota, the subcommittee chairman, blamed the problem on "mismanagement and inefficiency" in the Agriculture Department's distribution of surplus commodities. At the subcommittee's hearing here, he said: "We have tens of billions of dollars worth of surplus commodities. We have hungry people in our urban areas. And somehow we aren't able to get them together."

Major Richard Fulton of Nashville said that although 5 million pounds of surplus butter and cheese were stored in his city, federal officials told him it was earmarked for other regions and could not be used before the completion of paperwork, which would take at least 60 days. When he finally won approval to hand out some butter and cheese, Mr. Fulton said, he had to be shipped in from elsewhere in the country.

"The lines are getting longer, and the people are getting younger," said Mr. Fulton, who is encountering new delays in trying to distribute surplus com-

modities. "The people who come to get their cheese are people with whom I had gone to school. It is embarrassing for me."

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Officials from Oakland, California, said they were unable to get supplemental food to 30,000 people who needed it. While 10,000 families received food aid last year in San Antonio, Texas, 50,000 are expected to ask for help this year.

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U.S. Says Nicaraguan Guerrillas No Longer Need Washington Aid

By Leslie H. Gelb

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Administration officials say that the number of guerrillas fighting the Nicaraguan government has increased by about one-third, to 8,000, in the last two months and that the rebels have enough support inside the country to continue fighting without U.S. backing.

Intelligence estimates worked out by analysts from several departments and agencies predict that the forces will grow larger and that in six months they will control almost one-third of the population in rural areas and more than half of Nicaragua's territory, officials said.

It could not be determined whether these were formal estimates that had been presented to President Ronald Reagan.

The officials did not specify the amount of territory now under the control of the anti-Sandinist forces except to say that it was a greater amount in the south than the north.

The so-called contras, who are those opposed to the Sandinist government in Managua, are already more numerous and better-armed than the 6,000 leftist guerrillas in El Salvador. The Nicaraguan military consists of a 25,000-man army, plus about 50,000 militia members.

Administration officials said in interviews that they did not believe that the contras would be able to overthrow the Sandinist government in the foreseeable future.

"The Sandinists have the politi-

cal apparatus to maintain control of the population centers even with a shrinking economy and pressure from the countryside," an official said.

It was reported several weeks ago that William J. Casey, director of Central Intelligence, told members of Congress that the Nicaraguans had a good chance of overthrowing the Sandinists by the end of the year. Mr. Casey denied having said this.

On April 28, Mr. Reagan told a joint session of Congress: "We should not, and we will not, protect the Nicaraguan government from the anger of its own people. But we should, through diplomacy, offer an alternative."

The alternative, according to administration officials, has been for Nicaragua to cease support of the Salvadoran rebels in return for Washington's calling off the guerrillas in Nicaragua.

The officials said this has also been the aim of the so-called Contras group. Panama, Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela — that has been working to find a negotiated settlement of Central American strife.

But at least one key administration official directly and another indirectly questioned whether Washington was now in a position to deliver the contras in such an arrangement.

The administration officials also said that the contras were receiving military and economic aid from sources besides the United States.

This aid is said to be coming from several Central and Latin American governments and from private sources.

Nicaraguans are just joining up, not that we're recruiting them."

The officials also said there was increasing risk that the size and capability of the contras in the north might spark direct conflict between Nicaragua and Honduras, although all of the officials were quick to add that they did not fear this outcome.

The Sandinists have complained in recent days of stepped-up fighting on this front and of direct intervention by the Honduran Army.

Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman said at a public meeting in Managua on Friday that "this is a situation that threatens to become a war, an armed confrontation between Honduras and Nicaragua."

Asked about this Monday, an administration official said Washington was aware of "some stepping up" in the fighting.

Honduran officials recently called Washington to ask for more aid and spoke of the need for outside combat support in the event of open hostilities with Nicaragua.

Administration officials have maintained that Mr. Reagan would meet U.S. commitments under the Rio Treaty of 1947 to help defend a nation under attack.

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By Nick Korch

Reuters

BOL, Chad — For nearly two months, Chad and Nigeria have waged an undeclared war around Lake Chad, with thousands of troops committed to a border conflict whose origins are a puzzle and that nobody seems to want.

Neither government appears to have provoked the fighting, which has been taking place around the 830 islands and creeks of the lake, whose midpoint marks the international border.

President Hissene Habré, who seized power in Chad a year ago, is trying to rebuild the country after 17 years of civil war. With rebels backed by Libya presenting a military threat in the north, Mr. Habré has little interest in fighting with Nigeria, and few forces to spare.

[At a news conference Monday in the capital, N'Djamena, Mr. Habré said the fighting in the lake area has stopped, according to The Associated Press.]

"The fighting lasted about three hours before we withdrew after running out of ammunition," he said. "We lost three men that day with eight wounded, and they had casualties too."

Among 12 wounded in recent fighting who are now in Bol's medical center is the imam of the mosque of Tchongole Island, a few hundred yards from Kolboua. His wife and two children also were hurt.

He said four of his other children were killed when the MiG-21s attacked about a week ago. "Four rockets hit our house," he said. His account was confirmed by a Nigerian fisherman injured in the same attack.

The Chadian administrator for the lake region, Mahamat Soumaila, said the June 5 fighting was the last direct encounter, but the Nigerians have continued shelling every day with mortars. He estimated Nigerian forces at more than 13,000 on three lakeside fronts, but declined to give Chad's troop strength.

Mr. Soumaila, the senior official in the fighting zone, said Nigerian troops penetrated more than 60 miles (96 kilometers) across the water border, which was defined by a French-British protocol in 1909. Nigeria is a former British colony, and Chad was French.

"We have told our men not to counterattack, but to defend their positions," Mr. Soumaila said. "We cannot fight a friendly neighbor like Nigeria; our enemy is Libya."

The journalists had gone to the village of Ucharaccay, 220 miles southeast of Lima, to investigate reports that peasants had rebelled against the guerrillas.

Such criticism was contained in a report by a three-member com-

mission appointed by the president to investigate the killing of eight Peruvian journalists in January by peasants who said they had mistaken the men for members of the Shining Path movement. Excerpts from the report were made public in March.

Criticism by opposition figures has continued as the government has kept encouraging the peasants. Mr. Belaunde has responded to critics by saying that the peasants are citizens rightfully defending his three-year-old elected government.

The commission's report, written by its chairman, Mario Vargas Llosa, a novelist, said:

"To accept or encourage the peasant communities to take justice into their own hands in response to Shining Path's abuses and crimes profoundly undermines the nation's judicial system and provides, unknowingly, a cover under which all kinds of personal revenge, ethnic and regional disputes and terrible accidents can be committed."

The massacre of the journalists has dramatically reminded this nation that a democratic system must never forget, nor even when it is struggling for its survival, that its moral superiority over authoritarian and totalitarian regimes is based on the premise that, as Albert Camus said, the means justify the ends."

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Their accounts tallied with de-

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Ulster Moderates Hurt by U.K. Vote

By Jon Nordheimer
New York Times Service

CARRICKMORE, Northern Ireland — "Elections won't stop the violence here," said Patrick Grogan, a Roman Catholic resident of this rural town in County Tyrone. "The violence stops when they get out."

Mr. Grogan, an art teacher at a Christian Brothers school in nearby Omagh, stopped rocking in his chair and pointed to a low, squat compound about a quarter-mile down the hillside from his home.

The gray compound, visible through Mr. Grogan's living-room window, is the local outpost of the Royal Ulster Constabulary and British Army patrol units.

The outcome of Thursday's British general election appears to have done little to improve political conditions that might relieve the province's problem: the one behind 14 years of violence and more than 2,000 deaths.

British security forces remain in Carrickmore and in dozens of other armed encampments, and Roman Catholics such as Patrick

Grogan say they will not rest until the British have been pushed back "across the water."

If anything, the election seems to have fed dreams that violence and terror tactics can still force the British to leave.

Sinn Fein, the political arm of the Irish Republican Army, gained further status in the election process if it openly claims. It lifted its share of the nationalist vote in Ulster to 47.6 percent, as against the 35 percent it achieved in an election last fall.

In doing so, Sinn Fein won a

seat in Parliament, but the victor, Gerry Adams from West Belfast, has no intention of taking that seat.

The moderate Social Democratic and Labor Party, which has struggled for more than a dozen years to gain a united Ireland through peaceful and democratic means, suffered a psychological setback. It also won one seat in Parliament, but its leaders had hoped that all the party's candidates in five predominantly Roman Catholic districts would go to London to lobby in the House of Commons for a sign of British movement on the problem.

Leaders in Dublin, where the IRA is outlawed, are worried that nationalism terrorism in Ulster represents a potential menace to the Irish republic, particularly as unemployment creates recruits open to the IRA's pledge to overthrow the old orders on both sides of the border.

Thursday's results cast a shadow on the Forum for a New Ireland, an organization established in Dublin two weeks ago to urge London and the Unionists to join in a search for a united Ireland. It was hoped that a strong showing by the Social Democratic and Labor Party would substantiate its assertion that it represents the desire of northern Roman Catholics for a peaceful solution.

Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald of Ireland is expected to hold informal talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at next weekend's European Community meeting in Stuttgart, but no real movement is expected on the matter until the forum completes its work in defining the nationalist position on Irish unity, a document expected by the end of the year.

The parents, many in their 60s, are plagued by the deepening doubt that they will ever see their children again. Vanya Belkina's 34-year-old son, Anton, was killed at a Moscow school in November 1980, when an older boy hit him on the back of the neck with a karate chop. Mrs. Gorenstein said:

"Now my daughter and her husband are our grandchildren. Perhaps their children as well. Jewish history in the Soviet Union is not yet closed."

Her daughter, Evgina Godyak, a piano teacher, has been refused an exit visa since 1979. The daughter's husband is a physician; their 10-year-old son, Anton, was killed at a Moscow school in November 1980, when an older boy hit him on the back of the neck with a karate chop. Mrs. Gorenstein said:

"It is the fourth generation of my family to suffer," Mrs. Plashchanka declared. "In '77, my parents were arrested; my father was shot. I am the only daughter, and I was left alone at the age of 16. As a daughter of an enemy of the people, I couldn't get a job, they threw me out everywhere."

"My letters don't get there, their phone is cut off," said Fanya Gorenstein. "We can't do anything. It's very hard, very hard. We have no hope anymore."

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Congressman Hopes To Force a Political Solution in Salvador

By David Hoffman
and Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Representative Clarence D. Long, chairman of a key subcommittee controlling foreign aid funds, says he is insisting that President Ronald Reagan pursue political rather than military solutions in El Salvador.

Representative Long also says he plans to arrange a meeting between Salvadoran guerrilla groups and Richard B. Stone, the administration's special envoy to Central America.

After a 45-minute meeting Monday with Mr. Reagan and other officials at the White House, Mr. Long broadly suggested that he would try to block the provision of additional military funds for El Salvador unless he was satisfied that the administration was seeking "in-

good faith" a negotiated settlement of the Salvadoran civil war.

Referring to legislative authority over the purse strings, Mr. Long said: "We have the money, and I believe in the golden rule, that is, the gold makes the rules."

Mr. Long is chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations, whose members were called to the White House to discuss the administration's foreign assistance bill.

The White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said after the meeting that Mr. Reagan reaffirmed his view of favoring "dialogue" with leftist insurgents "leading toward an election," but ruling out negotiations intended to lead to a sharing of power.

Mr. Long said he was not pushing for "power-sharing" negotiations but, in comments to reporters, he seemed to be calling for negotiations beyond those approved by the administration and the Salvadoran government.

Earlier this year, Mr. Long's insistence on emphasizing political solutions in Central America led to Mr. Stone's appointment as special emissary. The former Florida senator was due to return Tuesday from his initial 12-day trip to the area.

The State Department would not say whether Mr. Stone would meet with representatives of Salvadoran guerrilla groups, which asked Thursday for a "direct dialogue" with him "to discuss ways to achieve a political solution" to the conflict in El Salvador.

"The guerrilla leaders have come to me, and I will make sure that they meet with Mr. Stone," Mr. Long replied.

Asked whether he would oppose further funds for El Salvador until such a meeting occurs, Mr. Long replied, "That's right."

Several recent developments, including the removal of Thomas O. Enders, the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs and Deane R. Hinton, the ambassador to El Salvador, have been interpreted as part of a U.S. policy shift toward greater military emphasis.

But Mr. Reagan denied in Monday's speech that the personnel changes signaled a policy shift.

Mr. Long quoted Mr. Reagan as having agreed to pursue a "two-track" approach in El Salvador, relying on military and political efforts to end the civil war. His statement seemed significant because Mr. Enders was reported to have lost favor at the White House by espousing a "two-track" plan, although details of his proposal have not been revealed.

U.S. Study Says Anti-Drug Drive Isn't Succeeding

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Despite a tripling between 1977 and 1982 of federal spending to cut off the flow of illicit drugs into the United States, the authorities are seizing less than 10 percent of dangerous drugs entering the country, a report by congressional investigators concluded Monday.

The General Accounting Office study found that "program fragmentation" with the Cabinet agencies responsible for intercepting drugs, was hampering the effort, which the GAO said would take billions of additional dollars to be successful. In 1982, \$27.9 million was earmarked for interception, up from \$8.3 million in 1977.

As examples of the kind of problems produced by lack of coordination, the GAO cited "double counting" of drug seizures that makes it "impossible to get an accurate count of drugs seized" and lack of information on why prosecutions are declining and how courts finally dispose of cases.

Department of Justice officials, noting that the report is based on 1977-1982 data, said it failed to take into account the interdiction work of the administration's South Florida task force and President Ronald Reagan's creation of 12 regional interagency drug task forces in October to attack the link between narcotics and organized crime.



Police break up a demonstration on the steps of the cathedral in central Santiago by more than 100 artists and intellectuals who were demanding a return to democracy.

Chileans Hold 2d Day of Protest For Return to Democratic Rule

By Juan de Onis
International Herald Tribune

SANTIAGO — The second day of national protest in Chile against the regime of President Augusto Pinochet began peacefully Tuesday with high absenteeism in schools and a boycott of stores and markets by housewives.

A broad base of labor unions and opposition political parties urged motorists to blow their horns in unison and called on housewives to beat pots and pans Tuesday night as an expression of their desire for an end to General Pinochet's regime and a return to democracy.

The first day of national protest was held on May 11, and the intensity of the feeling at that time reportedly surprised the regime. During that protest, the sound of horns and pots being banged spread through the city after nightfall. Two persons were killed by gunfire in working-class neighborhoods.

"We will continue these days of protest until we reach the goal of

restored democracy in Chile," said Rodolfo Sequel, president of the powerful copper miners union. Mr. Sequel is facing prosecution under internal security laws for promoting the protest movement.

Since May 11, support for the protest has spread to a wide range of unions, professional associations and political parties. The parties are technically outlawed but have become increasingly active nonetheless.

Chile's economic problems are the underlying cause of the protest against the nearly 10-year-old military regime that installed General Pinochet as president.

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trial. There are an estimated 30,000 exiles.

After the first day of protest, the government moved to placate workers and debtors. The central bank has made it easy for private banks to refinance up to 30 percent of loans to farmers and businessmen, who have been refusing to pay off high-interest debts.

Copper workers were given a 3,000-pezo (about \$40) bonus on Monday. Homeowners with mortgages in arrears are being given up to eight more years to make payments, using subsidized interest rates.

These actions are costing the Chilean government several hundred million dollars. Underwriting these measures are the international commercial banks to which Chile owes \$20 billion.

Harry Taylor, president of Manufacturers Hanover, the U.S. bank that has led foreign debt negotiations with Chile, came to Santiago Monday to assure General Pinochet that the country could reschedule \$3.4 billion in debt principal due this year and in 1984 and get an additional \$1.3 billion in new money to pay interest charges.

The economic crisis has severely shaken the middle-class base of support for the Pinochet regime and has alienated many people in the industrial and farm sectors.

But there is a strong political element in the unrest. Union leaders, students, and professionals, as well as the opposition Christian Democratic, Radical and Socialist party leaders, are stressing the need to restore constitutional democracy, with an elected congress.

The opposition is also calling for an end to the emergency powers that General Pinochet has used to arrest or exile opponents without

Car Is Bombed in Spain

United Press International

DURANGO, Spain — A bomb, apparently intended to blow up a truck carrying military explosives instead wrecked a private car Tuesday, severely injuring the driver, authorities said. The police said they believed the bomb was planted by Basque guerrillas.

The report said that under Mr. Reagan there had been "an apparent reversal of recent progress in increasing minority representation" among federal judges and U.S. attorneys. The judges and prosecutors, it said, play a key role in interpreting and enforcing the civil rights laws.

Of the 298 judges appointed by

Rights Panel Assails Reagan on Hiring of Women, Minorities

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights says it is "disappointed and concerned" that President Ronald Reagan has not appointed more blacks, women and Hispanic Americans to full-time, high-level positions in the federal government.

Using data provided by the White House under threat of subpoena, the commission said Monday that there had been a "sharp drop in appointments of blacks" compared to those made by the administration of President Jimmy Carter.

The new report by the commission said, "Only 4.1 percent of President Reagan's full-time appointees have been black, compared to 12 percent of President Carter's appointees."

The commission also said there had been a decline in the number of women appointed by the Reagan administration. Women, it said, accounted for 12.1 percent of the Carter appointees and 8 percent of the Reagan appointees.

The study covers 980 presidential appointments in the first two years of the Reagan administration and 1,182 appointments made by Mr. Carter from January 1977 to October 1980.

Relations between Reagan and the Civil Rights Commission have been tense. The commission has repeatedly criticized the president's policies, and he is trying to replace three commissioners with his own nominees.

The report approved Monday, "Equal Opportunity in Presidential Appointments," gives, for the first time, statistics to evaluate an argument often made by Mr. Reagan's critics but always rejected by the White House.

Commission members also voted to send Mr. Reagan a letter expressing concern about the "declining representation of minorities and women" in important policy-making positions in government.

"We urge that you make a major effort during the remainder of your present term to increase your appointments of members of these groups," the letter said.

The report said that under Mr. Reagan there had been "an apparent reversal of recent progress in increasing minority representation" among federal judges and U.S. attorneys. The judges and prosecutors, it said, play a key role in interpreting and enforcing the civil rights laws.

Of the 298 judges appointed by

Mr. Carter through October 1980, the study said, 16.1 percent were black and 15.1 percent were women. In contrast, it said, 2.3 percent of Mr. Reagan's 121 judicial appointees were black and 8.3 percent were women.

C. Anson Franklin, an assistant White House press secretary, defended Mr. Reagan's record, saying he had appointed 200 blacks, 130 Hispanic persons and more than 1,000 women to "important positions," including advisory commissions.

Mr. Franklin noted that Mr. Reagan had appointed a woman, Sandra Day O'Connor, to the Supreme Court and three women to cabinet-level positions: Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Hanford Dole; Margaret M. Heckler, the secretary of health and human services, and Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative to the United Nations.

In the main part of its report, the commission did not tabulate the number of women, blacks and Hispanic people named to participate in jobs on advisory panels. Commission officials said that many of the panels had only limited influence.

But in a footnote, the commission compared Mr. Carter's and Mr. Reagan's records.

Twenty-one percent of all 2,816 Carter appointees were members of minority groups, compared with 7.6 percent of the 2,708 Reagan appointees, it said. Twenty-two percent of all Carter appointees, including all women, were members of part-time jobs, compared with 14.3 percent of the Reagan appointees, it added.

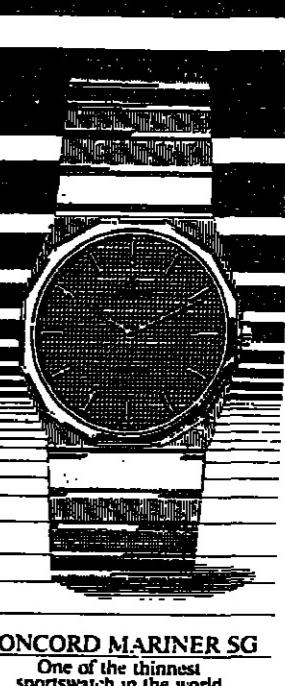
Kremlin Accord Denied by China

Reuters

BEIJING — China denied Tuesday that any agreement had been reached with the Soviet Union on opening consulates in Leningrad and Shanghai.

A Japanese Foreign Ministry official said in Tokyo last Thursday that China and the Soviet Union were negotiating the reopening of the consulates, which have been closed since the political split between the two countries in the early 1960s.

A slight thaw between the Kremlin and Beijing has taken place in the past year. The two Communist neighbors have renewed sports contacts and are expected to revive student exchanges in the fall.



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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Pope's Gamble

Pope John Paul II gambles by returning to Poland this week. The very fact that he is on his way indicates a degree of normalization sure to be useful to a Communist regime that suspended full martial law only six months ago. By his presence he will be bestowing on General Wojciech Jaruzelski a secular blessing of sorts that will be noted around the world. Any gestures and concessions the general makes to him will be widely taken as steps deserving a moderate response. If the pope can deal with post-Solidarity Poland, the authorities will agree to the Polish people and to the West, how can you not deal in turn?

It seems condescending to say that this Polish-born pope needs to be warned of the risks in returning to Poland. Who can know better the possibilities and limits of bargaining with the regime? The pope cannot fail to draw crowds of a size and devotion inviting instant comparison with the slim public following that is available to General Jaruzelski.

These are John Paul's "divisions," the moral and political force endowing him and those Poles for whom he speaks, not least Lech Wałęsa, with legitimacy. The pope will have a public forum and presumably also a private opportunity with General Jaruzelski to press

his and the Polish bishops' demands for the release of political prisoners and for recognition of the people's right to speak through their own true representatives.

General Jaruzelski takes his own risks in allowing the return of the man whose electric first visit as pope, in 1979, catalyzed the popular mood that produced Solidarity. He has been easing certain aspects of martial law, although the threat of trial still hangs over former members of the Committee for Social Self-Defense, or KOR, and some Solidarity officials. For his pains, he is under evident pressure from some Polish colleagues and from their Soviet allies. The two groups view the imminent visit with evident misgivings.

But General Jaruzelski is under pressure, too, from Western countries, including the United States. They have indicated they are waiting for more advances before lifting the sanctions they imposed in response to the declaration of martial law. Poland's prospects of coping with its horrendous economic situation rest not only on winning more trust from the Polish people but on shedding the regime's status as a pariah in the West. The visit of John Paul II is the key.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Genesis and Genetics

An important group of Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish leaders has called for a ban on introducing inheritable traits into the human gene set. The clerics are right to raise the issue, even though the technology they fear is still far off. But they are wrong to utter such a broad proscription on the basis of so little argument.

According to the book of Genesis, man is made in God's image. Does that make it sacrilegious for humans to change their own genetics? Most theologians do not interpret their faith so literally. In any case the religious petitioners, surprisingly, do not rest their case on theology. They contend only that no one has a right to decide for future generations which genes should be preserved and which replaced.

The means to make inheritable changes in the human gene set are not yet in sight, but technology sometimes moves in unexpected spurts. Biologists hope within a few years to correct genetically based diseases, like sickle-cell anemia. The idea is to insert a copy of the normal human gene into the blood-forming cells of the patient's bone marrow.

Such a remedy would not outlast the patient. But the next step might be to apply the repair to patients' egg or sperm cells so that their children too would be free of the disease. This change, being inheritable, is the kind the clerics would prohibit.

What possible hazards could outweigh the immense practical benefit of curing a genetic disease? One contention is that if genetic defects were corrected throughout large populations, genetic diversity might be significantly reduced, to the detriment of general fitness. But random genetic changes and other influences may increase variety faster than any intervention could reduce it.

Another argument cites the difficulty of

drawing any clear line between remedying genetic defects and actively enhancing desired qualities of brain, brawn or beauty. The only way to avoid the social and political dangers, in this view, is to prohibit inheritable genetic change altogether.

But for that problem even to arise depends on the form in which the technology develops. Should genetic enhancement prove as cumbersome as artificial insemination, the fabric of society will probably withstand it. If genetic improvements can be advertised and retained like pharmaceuticals, the problems of control might indeed be vexatious.

Since there is no way of telling which form is more likely, it is premature to advocate a ban — unless, as is not here the case, the clerics did so on moral or theological grounds.

Three years ago, the representatives of Catholic, Jewish and Protestant groups asked the president's commission on ethics in medicine to study the implications of human genetic engineering. When the commission sought the advice of the three religions, it was told that gene-splicing could properly be used to harness nature for human benefit. None of the theologians then consulted advocated a ban.

Those now demanding a veto have acted at the persuasion of Jeremy Rifkin, director of the Foundation on Economic Trends and author of a new book on human genetic engineering. The group includes 21 Catholic bishops, the head of the Lutheran Church in America, the head of the Southern Baptist Convention, the founder of Moral Majority and leaders of other faiths. If they really want a ban, they should state it in their own terms and words, rather than letting Mr. Rifkin be their only spokesman. The issue deserves more than a slogan without a rationale.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

What Now for Thatcher?

For Britain, the question now is what Margaret Thatcher will do with her resounding triumph and whether she will move even more boldly than she has to revolutionize its industrial society.

Mrs. Thatcher was swept back into power by the war in the Falklands and the war in the Labor Party.

The Falklands factor made her much more than a successful war leader. It convinced many voters that the resolute qualities she had shown in the South Atlantic were also the right ones to bring to bear on the economy. If 250 British dead was a price worth paying for the Falklands, 12-percent unemployment did not seem such a bad deal for making British industry efficient.

Mrs. Thatcher profited enormously, too, from her opponents. A four-year civil war sent Labor lurching to the left, leaving it with a leader clearly unsuited to lead it and a set of policies that made it clearly unfit to govern.

In this sense, the vote was not a landslide for Mrs. Thatcher. It was an exodus from the Labor Party. Britain badly needed a more credible opposition.

There is much to comfort the Reagan White House in Mrs. Thatcher's victory. For a start, it means that Britain will remain a loyal NATO ally and, in particular, that it will pose no problems for the deployment of cruise missiles later this year.

President Reagan, of course, cannot rely on the Democratic Party, despite its present lackluster performance, to self-destruct to anything like the extent of the British Labor Party.

And El Salvador and Nicaragua look more like vote-lost than Falklands-style vote-winners. But Mrs. Thatcher won with an economy showing only stuttering signs of recovery at best, whereas the American economy is already moving along nicely.

The prime minister has much still to do to reverse the decades of economic decline. The fear is that an unleashed Mrs. Thatcher will now replace the mixed economy with the free-market capitalism of the last century and swap the welfare state for the Victorian poorhouse. The signs are not entirely clear.

The truth is that the moralist, the pragmatist and the radical all vie for ascendancy within Mrs. Thatcher, occasionally triumphing in the wrong places. The moralist will encourage her to stick to a policy of fiscal conservatism, which has already made the stamp deeper than it need have been, and which will delay recovery and indicate a continuing indifference to unemployment. The pragmatist will stop her from going far enough to deregulate, privatize and open to competition Britain's numbering state monopolies and complacent big businesses, which is the only realistic strategy for ever making Britain prosperous and efficient.

And, refreshingly radical as she has often been, a leader of Britain's Conservative Party can never be radical enough to sweep away the privilege, class attitudes and indolence that still permeate the British establishment.

Given the alternatives, the Thatcher experiment deserves its second term. But her larger majority will not make that elusive British economic miracle any easier to attain.

—Andrew Neil of *The Economist*, writing in *The New York Times*.

FROM OUR JUNE 15 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Unrest in Somaliland

ADEN, Somaliland — The general uneasiness among the natives in British Somaliland has every appearance of developing into something far more serious, and it is possible that Britain will have more trouble with this possession. Shows carrying ammunition, the importation of which is strictly prohibited, except under stringent regulations, have been captured. The unrest is partly due to the success of numerous raids in Italian Somaliland. This has, to some extent, lowered the white man's prestige among them. This, together with the unsettled conditions in the vicinity, are sure indications that at an opportune moment, a rising is likely unless the natives can be prevented from obtaining arms.

1933: Expulsion From Berlin

VIENNA — Dr. Erwin Wasserbäck, chief of the press department of the Austrian legion — who was arrested yesterday in Berlin by Prussian secret police under the direction of the Prussian premier, Captain Hermann Göring, and was later released and told to leave the country — has been named attaché to the legation in London. The Extrablaat newspaper states that Dr. Wasserbäck was released after Foreign Minister von Neurath, who is in London, had telephoned Chancellor Hitler and President von Hindenburg and threatened to resign because Captain Göring had acted over his head. Meanwhile, Dr. Häßicht, who was arrested yesterday in a round-up of Nazi agents, was expelled from Austria.

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Convict-Hero of French Left Now a Burden for Socialists

Prison Writer Championed by Intellectuals and Pardoned by Mitterrand Is Arrested Again for Robbery

By John Vincour
New York Times Service
PARIS — A 36-year-old convict turned writer who became a hero of the French left and was pardoned by President François Mitterrand has been charged with armed robbery and impersonating a police officer.

After the arraignment of the writer, Roger Knobelspiess, in Ivry, south of Paris, on June 7, the driver and a guard assigned to a bank transport vehicle said they recognized him as one of the men who held them up on May 24 for almost \$3 million.

"Don't shoot, take pictures!" Mr. Knobelspiess shouted at the police as he was arrested.

It was a good line, a nice detail for someone working hard at maintaining his own legend, but the case itself is one of enormous pain for the French left, marking a kind of psychic low point for the Socialist government two years after Mr. Mitterrand's election.

Regardless of Mr. Knobelspiess' possible innocence, his arrest came at an extremely difficult juncture for Mr. Mitterrand, who pardoned him in November 1981.

Last Wednesday, while the

French franc fell to record lows on currency markets, the president felt the need to go on national television to challenge the contention of the opposition that his government is naive, vacillating and incompetent.

After demonstrations by policemen in front of the Justice Ministry, protesting the death of two officers and branding so-called lax government policy as responsible for them, Mr. Mitterrand unwillingly seemed to acknowledge a slippage in control by describing the events as "seditious."

The Knobelspiess case relates directly to the circumstances because the left maintained that he was essentially a victim of the police and an unjust society.

Mr. Knobelspiess became a writer in his cell, and eventually, while Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was still president, his situation became a symbol of what the left found

Japanese to Antarctica
Reuters

TOKYO — Japan plans to set up a scientific research base in the Queen Maud Land region of Antarctica by 1988, the Education Ministry said Tuesday.

repressive and brutal in their country.

Here was an outlaw hero, a poet, a kind of updated François Villon, whose talent seemed such to Claude Manceron, a historian and member of Mr. Mitterrand's staff, that he argued, "France must not deprive itself of this natural resource."

After he was pardoned, the left opened its arms wide to greet the man it had saved; the official Socialist Party newspaper, *L'Unité*, published a picture of him standing alongside Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, glass in hand, at its 10th anniversary party.

In this respect, there are obvious similarities to the case of Jack Henry Abbott, the convict freed from jail to write after the intervention of a number of important American literary figures and subsequently arrested in 1981 on homicide charges in New York.

But the Knobelspiess story has a much more precise political context and it is being used in arguments by conservatives here that the left is not only incapable of managing the French economy but has lost control of the country, taking it, since the Socialist victory, in progressive stages from the euphoric

to the chaotic, and eventually, it is argued, to the tragic.

Mr. Knobelspiess was born in 1947, one of seven children of an alcoholic chimney sweep. At age 18, he was sentenced to three years in prison for theft. Six days after his release, he was re-arrested and charged with armed robbery.

In what he was described as a scandalous atmosphere, Mr. Knobelspiess, despite his assertion of innocence, was sentenced to 15 years in prison for the holdup, which involved \$800 francs, or a little more than \$100. A psychiatric report offered the court at the time described him as presenting "an incurable criminal danger."

In prison, Mr. Knobelspiess became a rebel, going on hunger strikes, mutilating himself and writing letters to newspapers. He was placed in a maximum-security prison and deprived of human contact 23 hours a day.

In 1976, he was granted a seven-day leave from the prison. He did not return on schedule and was re-arrested five months later and charged with nine holdups over the period.

Returning to jail, he began to write and published two books on the horror of prison life, "Q.H.S."

the French initials for maximum-security detention, and "L'Arachnement."

Michel Foucault, the philosopher, wrote a preface to the first book, and the reviews were excellent. Conservatives who insist the Knobelspiess case is an example of the French left's Pollyanna mentality have never suggested that he does not write with power or passion.

"Don't be a jerk, never give me the keys to your house," Mr. Knobelspiess wrote from jail on June 1, 1981, to Guy Bedos, a popular French actor and comic. "I'll pull up with my boys and barm — I'll take off with everything you've got!"

In those days, the warning seemed part of the wild appeal that Mr. Knobelspiess represented for an influential segment of French leftist intellectuals.

"I am the legitimacy of the left," he said in one of his letters. Besides Mr. Manceron and Mr. Foucault, the circle of friends and backers grew to include the writers Claude Maurice and Marie Cardinal, Roger Garand, a renegade Communist, and Simone Signoret and Yves Montand.

Most of the group were active in

Mr. Knobelspiess' support when he came to trial for the nine 1977 holdups in 1981, after Mr. Mitterrand's election. At that time, Mr. Manceron, who said he was ready to serve as a kind of guarantor of the writer, described him as "being a man with the soul of a child" and "incapable of lying."

The jury's subsequent verdict of a five-year term for Mr. Knobelspiess represented a more severe sentence than the state prosecutor had requested, but the writer never returned to prison because Mr. Mitterrand immediately announced his pardon.

Now, Mr. Knobelspiess' new arrest has brought a palpable sense of discomfort to his supporters.

Mr. Manceron has made no public statements, but Mr. Foucault and Miss Signoret have both talked about their feelings.

In a statement to *Le Marin*, the daily newspaper allied to the Socialist Party, Mr. Foucault said that when a man spends years in jail for "stealing 800 francs, he runs the risk of stealing billions when he gets out."

"If Knobelspiess is guilty today, that would be the perfect confirmation of what we've been saying all along: that you've got to deal with

the truth, but at the right to excuse ourselves and say, We won't do it again."

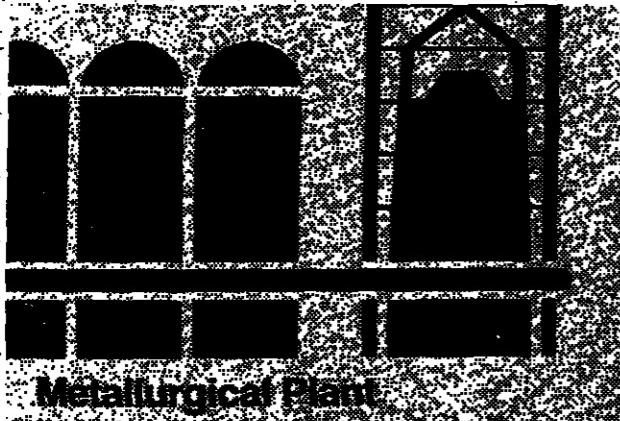
Then she added: "For a while, Knobelspiess was a little bit of a hot item. There are fashions like that."



United Press International
Roger Knobelspiess after his arrest last week.

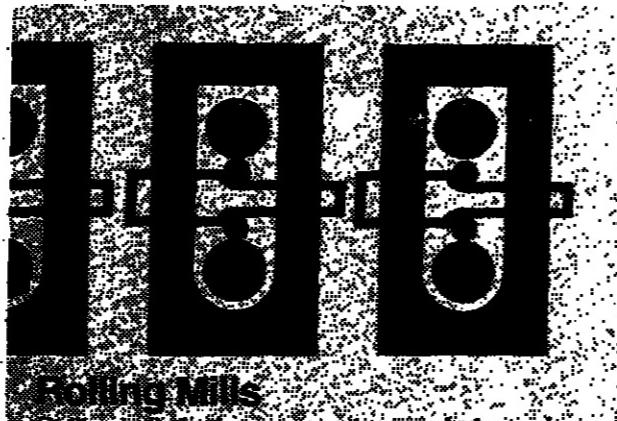
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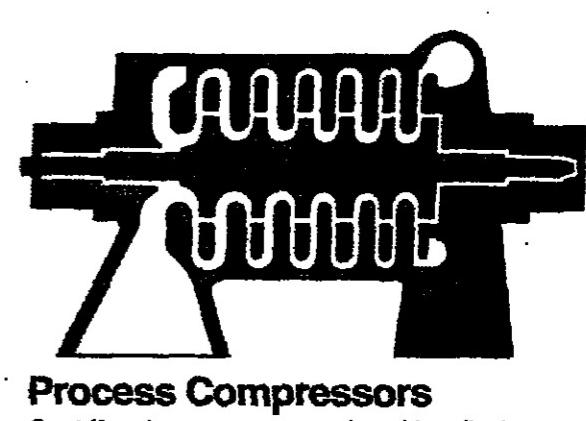
Rolling Mills

Hot and cold rolling, sections and wire rod, sheet metal, strip processing lines.



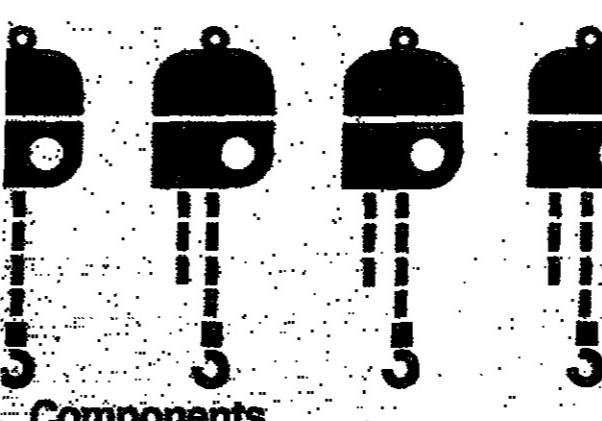
Pipe Making

Plant and machinery for the production of seamless and welded tubes and pipes. Hydraulic presses.



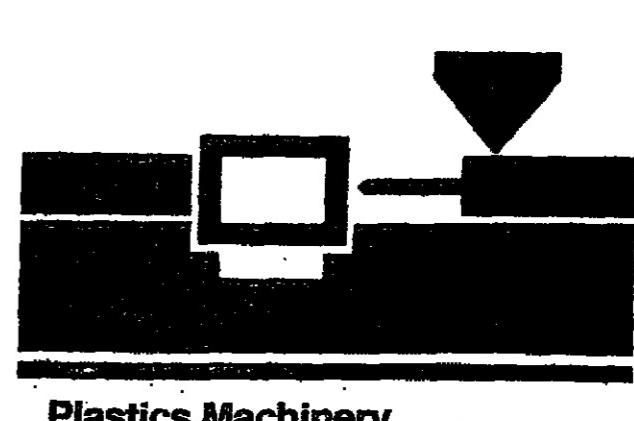
Process Compressors

Centrifugal compressors and positive displacement machines for air and technical gases.



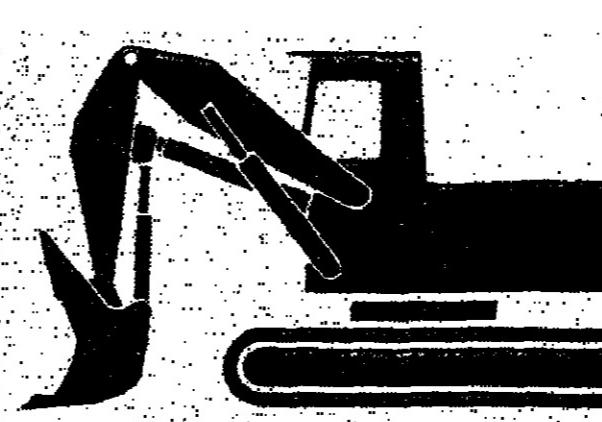
Components

Electric lifting tackle, standard crane components, load lifting attachments, drive and control components.



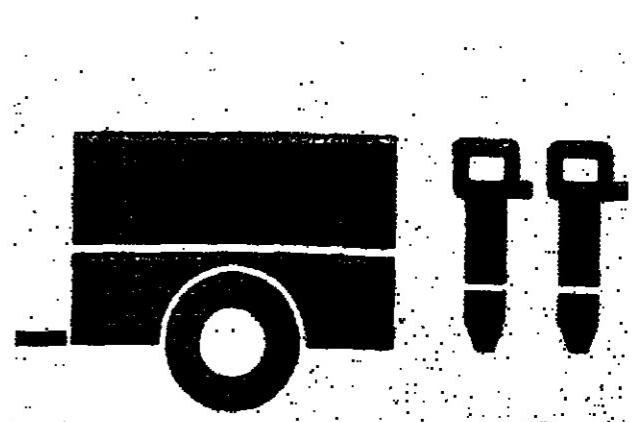
Plastics Machinery

Machinery and complete systems for injection moulding and extrusion.



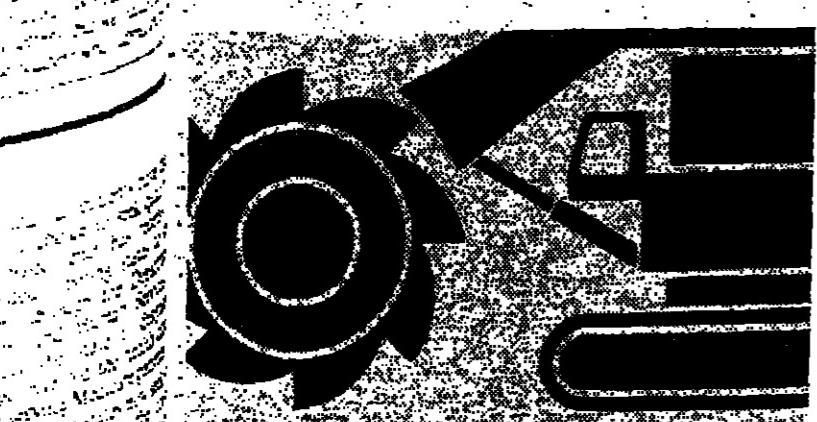
Bulk Handling

Bucket wheel excavators, reclaimers and belt conveyor systems, coal mining, handling systems.



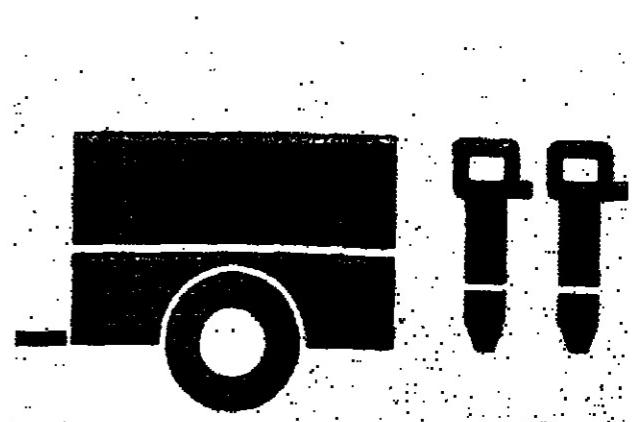
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INSIGHTS

Officials in U.S. Find Worrisome Links Among Rightist Groups

By Wayne King

New York Times Service

NEW YORK.—The U.S. authorities investigating the gunbattles that led to the death of Gordon W. Kahl, a tax protestor, say they are uncovering troubling links among groups of heavily armed rightist extremists, cutting across organizational lines from the Nazi Party and the Ku Klux Klan to radical elements of the farm protest movement.

Adherents are armed in some cases with explosives, grenade launchers and automatic and semiautomatic weapons and trained in guerrilla warfare tactics, these authorities say.

Group members, the authorities add, are bound by violent anti-Semitism, rabid anti-Communism, revisionist Christianity and beliefs that taxation is illegal and that currency is debased by an amorphous conspiracy of Jews, bankers, Communists, their dupes and corrupt government officials.

Link Is Ideological

The link among the disparate rightist groups is not organizational but ideological and theological. A common thread is violently racist religious teachings like those of a California-based organization called the Ministry of Christ Church. The group is known to its adherents as Identity, after its quarterly newsletter of that name.

Among other things, the church teaches that Jews are children of Satan and should be exterminated. It is closely associated with Posse Comitatus, the radical anti-tax group with which Mr. Kahl was affiliated.

The loosely knit extremist connection is said to be nationwide but concentrated in small enclaves in the Middle West and Far West and in Arkansas, where Mr. Kahl found refuge in a bunker-style "safe house" owned by far-right theological sympathizers.

Such links are also being reported by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, concerned because of the groups' violent anti-Semitism, and by a well-placed and knowledgeable former activist in far-right extremist groups.

A report prepared by Anti-Defamation League staff members who regularly monitor rightists was made public last week. It focused on the Identity movement, saying the church's "ideological thread of bigotry" was shared by extreme groups that include the Posse Comitatus, the Christian Defense League, the Aryan Nations, the Christian Patriots Defense League and elements of the Ku Klux Klan and the Nazi Party.

The report draws numerous connections among far-right groups and individuals, adding that many stockpile weapons and participate in paramilitary training.

Some law-enforcement officials, including Thomas C. Kupferer, chief of the fugitive section of the U.S. Marshals Service, who headed the search for Mr. Kahl, say the proliferation of armed extremist groups poses a serious threat of violence.

A federal official who asked that his name not be used said Mr. Kahl might have had mental problems that made him especially violent and dangerous.

Another official described some of the former military men who are active in training members of the rightist groups as "psychotics" who had "lost touch with reality."

Some members have contended that two million people belong to Posse Comitatus. Federal officials say they doubt that there are that many but add that membership of that group alone may exceed the 2,000 to 3,000 estimated by others.

Roger S. Young, assistant director of the FBI for congressional and public affairs, said: "There may be support among different extremist groups, but so far a national conspiracy has not surfaced. Whether other groups or individuals provided support for Kahl is under investigation now."

Oliver B. Revell, assistant director of the FBI in charge of criminal investigations, would not comment on whether the Posse was affiliating itself with other reactionary groups or whether other extremist groups provided aid or shelter for Mr. Kahl.

But federal officials, speaking on the condition that their names not be used, said Posse members did try to align themselves with extreme religious groups believing, as one aide put it, "God save us from the Communists, the Jews, the blacks and the Catholics."

They said they could not now say that a national network actually existed. "The media to be careful," one official said, "because there's a lot of loose rhetoric out there without much basis."

Activities Kept Secret

"There's some overlap of members and some similarity of views," he said. "But not every member and every chapter of the Posse has the same views as the Klan." He said many were probably not involved in any criminal activity other than not paying taxes.

The existence of heavily armed rightist groups associated with various Ku Klux Klans, American Nazis, survivalists, racist religious sects and similar groups has been of deep and increasing concern to state and federal officials for several years.

For the most part, however, the groups have conducted their activities in secret, with little public notice except for periodic news accounts about paramilitary training by Klan organizations and similar groups.

Mr. Saxon said that at various times in the past he had been a member of far-right groups, including the American Nazi Party under George Lincoln Rockwell in the late 1960s, a 63-year-old farmer and tax protester in North Dakota, on a charge of violating probation in an income tax case. A gambit caused in which the two marshals were killed and Mr. Kahl's son, York, and others were wounded.

Mr. Kahl disappeared. On June 3, after a search of three and a half months involving hundreds of federal agents and state and local police and the use of such advanced equipment as an infrared airborne spotter plane, the heavily armed fugitive was run to ground in the remote hills of northeastern Arkansas.

Another gambit followed, and when it was over, Mr. Kahl lay dead in a burned-out concrete farmhouse bunker swept by fire and explosions from thousands of rounds of stockpiled ammunition and explosives ignited by tear-gas canisters fired into the bunker.

The sheriff who had tried to arrest Mr. Kahl, Gene Matthews, was also dead, killed with either a pistol or a high-powered rifle found beside Mr. Kahl's body.

Penchant for Violence

Mr. Kahl, an avuncular, bald and bespectacled man whose benign aspect masked a penchant for violence and a devotion to rightist causes, was an adherent of a nationwide coalition of local groups known formally as "The Posse by Law of Posse Comitatus." It is generally referred to simply as Posse Comitatus.

But information pieced together from law-enforcement agencies around the country, individuals in the rightist movement and their publications, along with other sources, point to a wider association of armed extremists.

The people who sheltered Gordon Kahl in Arkansas were not members of Posse Comitatus," said Kurt Saxon, a former Californian who is a leader of the survivalist movement and now lives in the Arkansas hills about 60 miles (96 kilometers) from the bunker where Mr. Kahl was killed.

They were members of another right-wing group, he said, "but they were also Identity. Now, the Klan is totally Identity. I don't care what label they use; they are Identity. Most of the Nazi groups are total Identity. I don't care what label they use; they are Identity."

"It is like one great club," Mr. Saxon continued, "and if you are on the run, a believer will shelter you regardless if he wears the overt label or not. I mean these people who sheltered Gordon were not Posse, they were Identity, therefore they were obliged to do everything they could for him. They think alike, they work alike, they work together."

Mr. Saxon said that at various times in the past he had been a member of far-right groups, including the American Nazi Party under George Lincoln Rockwell in the late 1960s, a 63-year-old farmer and tax protester in North Dakota, on a charge of violating probation in an income tax case. A gambit caused in which the two marshals were killed and Mr. Kahl's son, York, and others were wounded.

Mr. Saxon is the author and publisher of a newsletter entitled *The Survivor* and a number of other survivalist publications, including "The Poor Man's James Bond" and "The Weapons," compendiums of "improvised weapons, plus poisons such as potassium cyanide and prussic acid, pyrotechnics, blowguns, poison darts, wallet pistols and a host of concealable weapons," as outlined in his mail-order brochure.

When reached by telephone at his retreat at Harrison, Arkansas, the day after the deadly confrontation between Mr. Kahl and the sheriff at Walnut Ridge, Mr. Saxon had just concluded a visit with the Rev. William Potter Gale, the founder of the Ministry of Christ Church, the leader of the Identity movement.

Connection Denied

Both men said the visit was sheer coincidence and had nothing to do with Mr. Kahl's presence in Arkansas.

"From what he said, he and his wife were on vacation," Mr. Saxon said of Mr. Gale. "He didn't know Kahl. I don't think he had any knowledge of the bunker at all. Gale's contact nearest to Kahl was Wickstrom, and of course even Wickstrom wouldn't have known anything about it."

Mr. Saxon referred to James P. Wickstrom, the national organizer of Posse Comitatus. Founded in 1969 by an Oregon man who was a member of the pro-Nazi Silver Shirts in the 1930s, the Posse are ostensibly locally based tax protest groups that believe no governmental agency above the county level has any legal authority. The Latin words posse committee mean "power of the county."

The local groups are affiliated nationally through the Posse of America, based in Tigrerton, Wisconsin, and headed by Mr. Wickstrom, a 40-year-old self-styled Christian minister. His title is director of counterinsurgency for Posse

of America. His message is violent, anti-Semitic, anti-black, anti-Communist, and anti-government above the county level.

In alliance with Mr. Gale, whose military career included service on General Douglas MacArthur's staff and supervision in guerrilla operations in the Philippines in World War II, Mr. Wickstrom has sponsored a series of "counterinsurgency seminars" around the United States, mostly in the Middle West and West.

In a typical three-day session in Weston, Kansas, monitored and described by the office of the Kansas attorney general, Robert Stephan, 56 participants were trained as "killer teams" in hand-to-hand combat techniques, the administration of poisons, night combat patrol, and murder by ambush.

In another seminar near Springfield, Colorado, believed to be linked to Posse Comitatus, bomb manufacturing techniques were taught.

Springfield was also the site of a protest of the forced sale of a farm property where local police used tear-gas to disperse an angry crowd.

Law-enforcement officials in Kansas and Missouri have expressed concern about rightist extremism in the legitimate farm protest movement.

Mr. Gale and Mr. Wickstrom have made joint appearances before dissident farm groups.

They came to public attention recently with a series of taped "sermons" broadcast by a radio station in Dodge City, Kansas.

A petition before the Federal Communications Commission seeks to lift the station's license for broadcasting the violently anti-black and anti-Semitic messages, which referred to blacks as "evil beasts" and suggested that guerrilla warfare tactics would be necessary to fight Jews, whom the broadcasts linked to communism.

Similar rhetoric emanates from Posse Comitatus headquarters in Wisconsin, where adherents have attempted to set up their own governmental authority under the name "Constitution Township of Tigrerton Dells."

To Mr. Gale's teaching that Communists and Jews are one and the same, he said he did not say that publicly, but added: "It's true. I teach that from the pulpit. It's true. I can show you military intelligence reports galore on that, that say that. Oh, hell yes. The Anti-Defamation League is an active element of the Communists, not only in this country, all over the world."

Mr. Gale said that although he espoused the doctrine of county level Posse, he was not himself a member because he believed his status as a retired military man was in conflict with such activity.

The Wisconsin attorney general, Bronson LaFollette, has maintained that the township is not legal and criminal charges have been filed against Mr. Wickstrom and another Posse member alleging that they were unlawfully claiming the powers of public office.

Members donate their possessions to the church to avoid taxes and have maintained that because the church owns their weapons they cannot be prosecuted on any charges of illegal possession of firearms.

Mr. Wickstrom said in a press conference in

1981 that Posse members, some of whom wear camouflage military fatigues and stockpile weapons and food, had held "joint military maneuvers" in the Sierra Nevada in California with members of a Klan organization and some Minutemen.

Without drawing the same direct connection to a single linking organization as did the Anti-Defamation League, federal law-enforcement officials have also noted the dangerous stockpiling of ammunitions and the training in the use of them.

Mr. Kupferer of the marshals service said: "There has been some information that they are into RPGs—rocket-propelled grenades—mortars, explosive and protective equipment, heavy-duty armor, that type of thing. And so with some of the information we got with some of their training grounds and tactics, it fits."

Mr. Kupferer did not name any groups or individuals.

Neither Mr. Gale nor Mr. Wickstrom is currently known to be the subject of any federal inquiry relating to acts of violence.

Repeated telephone calls to Mr. Wickstrom's home and office elicited only the information that he could not be reached for an interview.

In an telephone interview with Mr. Gale, he also said that he did not know Mr. Kahl. He maintained, however, that Mr. Kahl was killed "because he was teaching the law of Posse Comitatus, and the banking system and the reasons for the foreclosures in the farms—the result of the Federal Reserve system."

Communists in Washington

"I guess it doesn't pay to be an anti-Communist in this country," Mr. Gale said. "I think Mr. Kahl found it out. I think the Communists are right in Washington, D.C., and I hope they are listening."

To Mr. Gale's teaching that Communists and Jews are one and the same, he said he did not say that publicly, but added: "It's true. I teach that from the pulpit. It's true. I can show you military intelligence reports galore on that, that say that. Oh, hell yes. The Anti-Defamation League is an active element of the Communists, not only in this country, all over the world."

Mr. Gale said that although he espoused the doctrine of county level Posse, he was not himself a member because he believed his status as a retired military man was in conflict with such activity.

"The Ministry of Christ Church is just a church," he said, adding that his and Mr. Wickstrom's religious views coincided. "He is a minister. He has come to our services. I taught him law in many cases. We have had an affiliation for many, many years."

In Calcutta, Hope Despite the Misery**The Worldwide Symbol of Urban Disaster Shows Signs of Recovery**

This is one in a series of occasional articles on the major cities of the Third World.

By William K. Stevens

New York Times Service

CALCUTTA.—For a city long pictured as the ultimate urban disaster area, a place of putrefying decay and absolute human misery, Calcutta rises awfully early, works awfully hard and radiates an astonishing amount of energy.

The streets come alive well before 6 A.M. People who have spent the night sleeping on the pavement brush their teeth and pour cascades of water over themselves. Nearby, laborers digging a tunnel for a new subway have long since worked up a full sweat.

A squad of young men squat on the sidewalk, methodically putting together a huge, aromatic floral display. Newspaper vendors hustle, and boys carrying soccer balls and cleats shout, hurry in the opposite direction.

Workers with hammers and chisels hunker down on a corner, waiting to be taken to construction jobs in a city that builds even as it is supposed to be falling apart.

In the produce market, battalions of bearers, neck cords straining, carry loads of fruits and vegetables on their heads across an outdoor carpet of sweet-smelling straw.

Everywhere, there is life and activity, and by the time shops and offices open at 10 A.M., much of Calcutta has already put in half a day's work.

Once considered the city most likely to become the first to collapse under the weight of modern urban problems, Calcutta simply refuses to give in.

It has more than endured, if only because there is no other choice. And now there are signs that the pressures that made Calcutta a worldwide symbol of urban disaster are lessening: that the demographic tide that deposited 10 million people on the banks of the Hooghly River appear to be subsiding, according to official figures.

"We have a breathing time," said S.C. Basu, an official of the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority, the agency responsible for what some might consider the impossible task of providing basic services and public installations for greater Calcutta's throngs.

Calcutta is now said to be growing merely at the rate of India as a whole—roughly 25 percent a decade—a rate substantially lower, and

Now there are signs that the demographic tides that deposited 10 million in Calcutta may be subsiding.

Choking traffic, the constant power blackouts, the telephones that seldom work properly.

Once as a glittering and powerful center of industry, commerce and culture, Calcutta stood unchallenged as India's premier city and Britain's jewel of empire. Four Nobel prizes—for physics, literature, biology and peace—have been won by people living and working in Calcutta.

The Bengalis, who make up the dominant ethnic group in the city, are famous as poets, novelists, dramatists and intellectuals. Even today, with its publishing houses and bookstores, its myriad theaters and dance studios and its serious filmmaking, Calcutta retains its reputation as India's cultural capital.

Intellectuals still gather nightly under the whirling fans in the coffee houses in north Calcutta where Rabindranath Tagore, the poet, dramatist, novelist and philosopher who won one of the Nobel prizes, hid for safety.

Once the capital of India, Calcutta was one of the most important cities in the British Empire. But after World War II, Calcutta's star faded rapidly.

First there were riots between Hindus and

Muslims. Then, after the partition of India in 1947, millions of Hindu refugees fled to Calcutta from predominantly Muslim East Pakistan.

A second wave descended in the early 1970s, at the time of the Bangladesh war. Joining millions more who flowed steadily into Calcutta from India's impoverished countryside, they inundated a city almost totally unprepared for them.

Almost everyone now agrees that, from well before Indian independence until the 1970s, Calcutta did very little to provide basic services and structures: clean water, sanitary sewers, decent housing, effective drainage, adequate transportation and the like.

Before the 1970s, when investment in such things began to pick up, no new supplies of water had been provided in a century. The last major road had been laid in 1930, the last major sewer line in 1896.

It was in these years that Western urban specialists and city planners discovered Calcutta and began issuing apocalyptic forecasts of disintegration. Even Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first prime minister, worried publicly that the city might fall to pieces.

It was in these years that the city's population reached 5 million, 7.5 million and 10 million.

"Now, for the first time, Calcutta looks like a city dying on its feet," Inder Malhotra, a columnist, wrote recently in the Times of India.

If Calcutta seems to offer evidence that the apocalyptic view of the modern city has its hazards, it may also offer evidence of a view long advanced by analysts such as Jay W. Forrest of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Complex urban processes, he has written, tend to be self-correcting when excesses take place.

Thus Calcutta's problems—including the Communist terrorism of the late 1960s and the early 1970s—may have acted to limit its growth.

Officials say, for example, that the city's difficulties have caused industry to shy away, thereby reducing its economic base and employment



The Associated Press

Trans-Pacific Rower Gives Up Only 33 Miles From Destination

Reuters

BRISBANE, Australia — The jagged coral of the world's biggest reef wrecked Peter Bird's attempt to become the first man to row the Pacific alone Tuesday, just 33 miles (53 kilometers) short of his target.

An Australian Navy spokesman said Mr. Bird, in good health, was rescued after he radioed for help near the end of his 9,000-mile, 10-month voyage. His 34-foot (10.6-meter) boat sank in wild, tumbling seas while being towed to safety.

Commander Allan Brecht of the Cairns navy base said a patrol boat lifted Mr. Bird aboard and took his boat in tow, but it broke up and sank three and a half hours later.

Mr. Bird, 36, a photographer from London, was left with one small souvenir of the voyage he started in San Francisco in August — the tow ring of his bright red boat, Hele-on-Britannia.

Corsican Guerrillas Warned by Mitterrand

Reuters

CALVI, Corsica — President Francois Mitterrand warned separatist guerrillas on Corsica Tuesday that his government would not compromise.

On the second day of a 48-hour visit to the Mediterranean island, Mr. Mitterrand said that he was confident violence was repudiated by most Corsicans.

He warned the guerrillas: "We are capable of containing the violence until it disappears. Let no one expect the least compromise from us."

The outlawed National Liberation Front of Corsica, which has carried out 300 bombings in Corsica and mainland France this year, has declared a truce for the duration of the presidential visit but is expected to resume its violent campaign once Mr. Mitterrand leaves.

Mr. Mitterrand toured the front in January during a rapid escalation of its bomb attacks.

His warning to the guerrillas Tuesday was the first overt reference he has made to the violence since he arrived Monday to promise Corsican swift moves toward limited self-rule.

Mr. Mitterrand, who was guarded in Corsica by 4,500 police and paramilitary officers, said in Calvi: "I have found a population that has understood what I have expected of it and that rejects violence."

Influential Italian Sees No Reason for New Vote

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

TURIN — Giovanni Agnelli, the chairman of the board of Fiat and one of Italy's most listened-to voices on everything from soccer to politics, says he knows no reason why parliamentary elections should be held June 26-27, one year earlier than required.

Judging by the flow of political speeches, journalistic commentary and private conversations, Mr. Agnelli was expressing as much of a general view as can be established in a nation of such divergent political opinions.

"If you don't have any alternative, you have some kind of regime which goes on and on," the industrialist said in an interview in his spacious but unostentatious office at Fiat headquarters. "And personally I don't see that changing."

Mr. Agnelli said the reason for the absence of an alternative lies in the unwillingness of all other parties to form a coalition with the Communist Party, which consistently gets about 30 percent of the vote. He said he saw hope of an alternative either in the Communists' decline or in a change in the party's character.

"On foreign policy, the Communist Party has behaved toward Russia like no other Communist Party, and it has done it bravely and successfully," he said. "What they need is instability. If they want to be accepted as an alternative."

Mr. Agnelli cited two issues on

which he believes the Communists could prove to the electorate that they can be trusted: acceptance of the installation of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Italy, Britain and West Germany and cooperation with an economic austerity program that he believes the next government must enact.

Mr. Agnelli described Italy as "a blocked democracy without alternative," with no hope for change "until the Communist Party changes."

"I think they must give up belonging to the Communist parties and become a European Socialist party," he continued. When asked whether that was likely, he replied: "Yes, I really think so." But he

added that "it will take time, at least 10 years."

Mr. Agnelli said he saw no major issue that the elections would turn on.

"When you look at Italy from outside, hardly anybody knows there is an election," he said. "And inside Italy there is no emotion in this election because they know that very little is going to change."

Mr. Agnelli said he expects the voting to increase the strength of the four minority parties — Socialists, Social Democrats, Liberals and Republicans — that have been the traditional coalition partners of the Christian Democrats. It is the Christian Democrats who since World War II have furnished the

basis of government strength and all but one prime minister. Mr. Agnelli backs the Republicans.

The industrialist said he expected losses by the Communists and the Christian Democrats. He referred to the Christian Democrats as "the Catholics."

"You will have a stronger group of those small parties," he continued. "The question is if the Socialists will gain enough to say that they wouldn't join a government if they don't have the Palazzo Chigi."

The Chigi Palace is the prime minister's office.

Benito Craxi, the Socialist leader, brought down the last three cabinets by withdrawing his party's support. He has never denied that

he wants to become prime minister.

Mr. Agnelli said, as do many political experts, that that will be the only important question to be settled by the elections.

The industrialist said he saw two positive aspects about the fact that the elections were being held early. One, he said, was that they will deal with the issue of installing the U.S. missiles, which would have been a divisive subject if the elections were held nearer the time of the actual deployment.

The other, Mr. Agnelli said, was the urgency of enacting an economic austerity program. "You can only do that at the beginning of a legislature," he said. "It can't be done at the end."



Giovanni Agnelli

EC Farm Negotiations Progress

Reuters

LUXEMBOURG — The European Community's minister of agriculture reported progress Tuesday in negotiations on farm policy that would ease the fury of Spain and Portugal into the EC.

In a report prepared for a meeting of the EC leaders in Stuttgart Friday, the ministers said governments were still split on how to overhaul the trading bloc's Mediterranean farm policy. But it noted that differences over how to protect French, Italian and Greek farmers once Spain and Portugal

join the community had narrowed to two central issues.

The West German farm minister, Ignaz Kieckel, prepared the report, which said the two main problems centered on reform of price-support policies for fruit and vegetable producers.

Mr. Kieckel said that northern and southern nations could not agree on what action the community would take in times of acute oversupply nor on measures to strengthen the market organizations of producers.

He said another central problem posed by enlargement of the EC,

an expected abundance of olive oil, could be eased by a long transition period for Spain.

But he said the ministers had made considerable progress, adding that an agreement was possible in the coming months.

Spain and Portugal were once expected to join in January 1984, but diplomats said 1986 was now the earliest feasible date.

Michel Rocard of France also spoke of progress, but restated France's position that talks with Spain and Portugal could not start until there was a full settlement.

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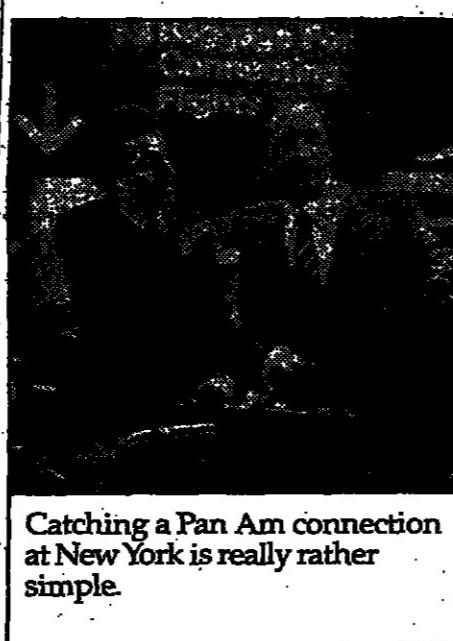
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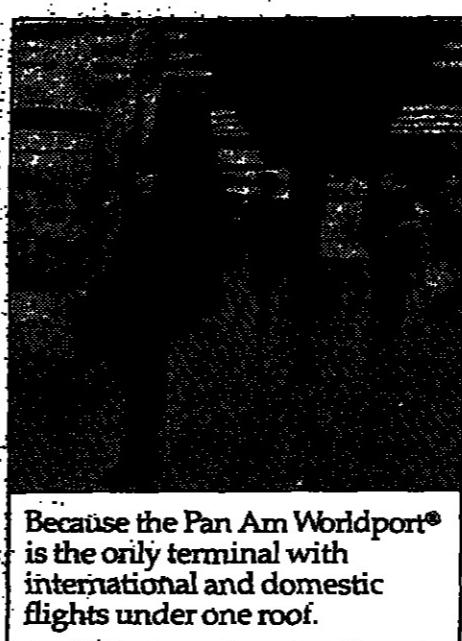
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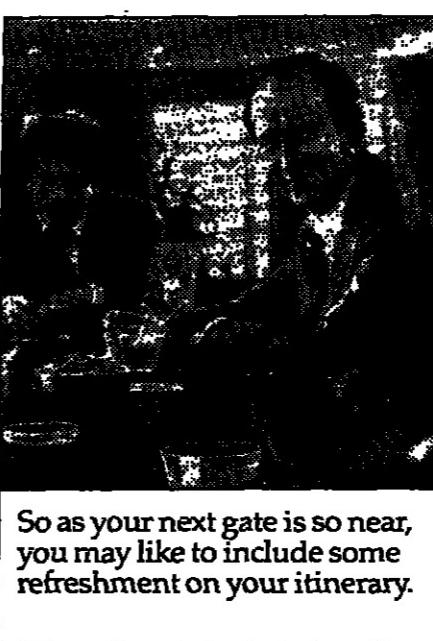
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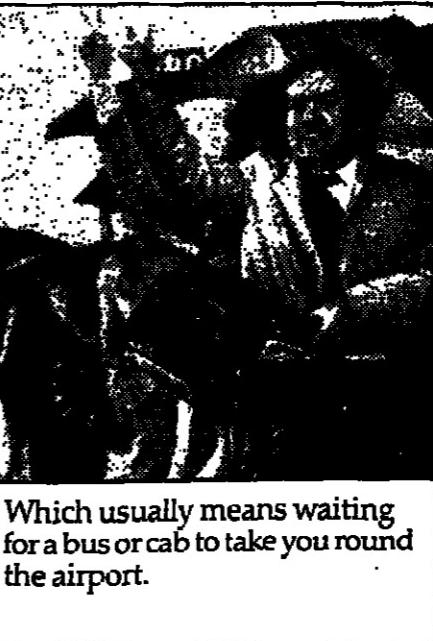
Not so with other airlines.



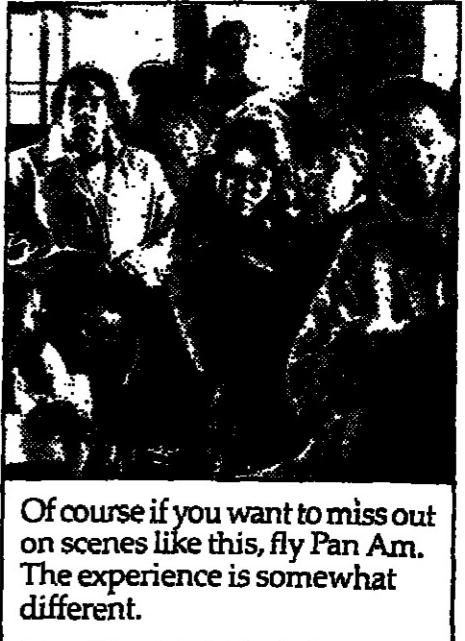
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Bond Comes Back

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The manufacturing of James Bond films is established as a major industry. "Octopussy," the latest of the interminable series, is the lucky 13th. Its premiere in London this week with royalty in attendance was an event second only to the elections. Like the Conservative Party it is enjoying a stunning victory.

We have become accustomed to Roger Moore's face as the British agent 007 as he dares and dares and dares again, outwitting all enemies of the crown and dallying with every pretty wench who crosses his path. His assignment on this occasion takes him to Latin America, where he dodges Castro-wheeled officers, to India for a tiger hunt (where he is the hunted), and to East and West Germany.

His acrobatic exploits (running over the tops of cars and crouching on the rods of an express train) alternate with "so to bed" interludes. Even beauties murderously opposed to his political derring-do succumb to his personal appeal. "Give me a refill," one hussy, reclining languidly on a divan, mutters as she passes him her champagne glass.

This nonstop, round-the-world potter that occupies the screen for two hours begins with the detection of a fellow agent, 009, in the motley of a clown in an East German circus. The traveling circus trades

in international smuggling, and its activities reveal a more deadly plot. A hawkish Russian general, against the policy of his superiors, is scheming to blow up a U.S. military installation in West Germany. It is the diligence of Bond that averts the catastrophe.

The 30-year old formula of the late Ian Fleming has been through the movie mill officially and in imitation many a time. Its reworking here is a bit mechanical and, of course, predictable to the initiated. But John Glen's direction quickens it by blending the spectacular stunt work, exotic settings, frequent chase, and lightly erotic episodes — all treated tongue-in-cheek — into a satisfactory thriller.

The Swedish-born actress who bears the name of a celebrated American actress of the early century, Maud Adams, has the title role that of the impudent queen of the art-smuggling ring. She makes a pretty picture as a galley of girls row her barge across the lake, her marble palace in the sunset.

A wicked Afghan prince (Louis Jourdan) is her devious assistant who proves to be Bond's most dangerous foe, the preposterous situation suggesting an "Arabian Nights" tale modernized for comic-book circulation. Kristina Wayborn also from Sweden, who has impersonated Greta Garbo on television, is another ornament of 007's collection, while Steven Berkoff and Kabir Bedi are menaces.



James Bond (Roger Moore) and friends.

U.S. Films in Brief

CAPSULE comment on recent released U.S. films:

"Psycho II," directed by Richard Franklin, with a screenplay by Tom Holland. "Has all of the characteristics of a conventional sequel to Hitchcock's 1960 classic, but, as you watch it you may feel as if you're seeing a couple of precious film students play with artifacts found in the Hitchcock man-

soleum," writes Vincent Canby of The New York Times. "Whether or not you share their pleasure depends on whether you are amused by spinoffs that, although terribly knowing, are creatively second-rate." The original "Psycho" is a "brilliant piece of manipulative movie-making . . . Full-frontal gore, of the kind featured in "Psycho II" would probably have bored Hitchcock." The new film begins with the homecoming of Norman Bates, "again played with quirky authority by Anthony Perkins, after more than two decades in a mental hospital that now declares him sane, and another player from the original film, Vera Miles, who again shows up as the sister of the character played by Janet Leigh. The setting, of course, is the seedy old Bates Motel and the great old Victorian house that, in real life has become one of the favorite tourist sights on the Universal lot in Hollywood."

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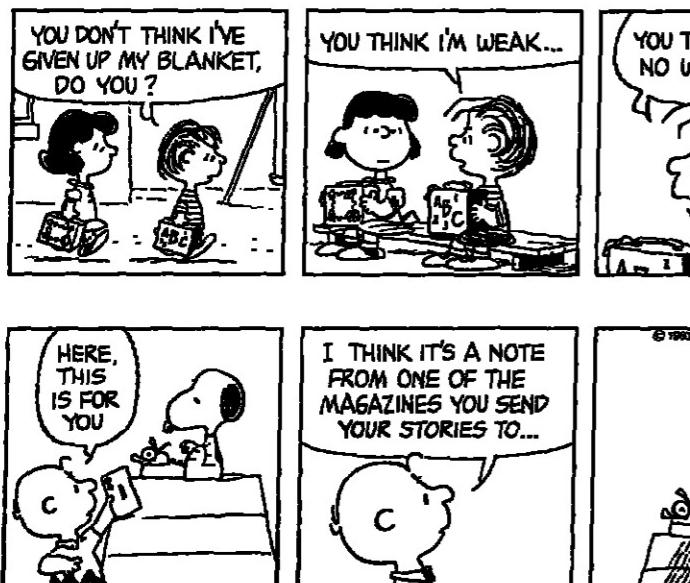
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The WASPs in Gurney's 'Dining Room'

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In much the same way that Broadway expects all its English imports even now to be period pieces or, if modern, still complete with butlers and French windows (unless of course they come on four legs celebrating the poems of T.S. Eliot), so Britons are still ill at ease with plays of upper-class English seaboard American life.

Cowboys, gangsters, New York teenagers, Deep South neurotics, California hippies, Mid-western alcoholics, all and more have we become accustomed to in the dramas that have come here from all over the United States this past decade. But a play like A.R. Gurney's "The Dining Room" is altogether less familiar, even though rooted far closer to home. From off-Broadway it has gone on to considerable success in 20 other American cities, and is now for the first time on view in Europe, in an extremely agile and intelligent production by Alan Strachan, closing the season at his Greenwich The-

atre. Atlantic, it has been mistakenly assumed by some of my more un-American colleagues that this must therefore be a lament for that world. I don't believe there is much more regret here than could be discerned for the cherry orchard by Chekhov himself. Gurney may well have come from the world he is burying here, but his attitude seems to the play to be much like that

THE LONDON STAGE

of one of his characters, an anthropologist studying who comes to photograph his aged sum's place settings on the dining-room table for a project he is starting about the eating habits of a vanishing species.

Though written in a language reminiscent in its elegance of Philip Barry or Sam Behman or Wilder, "The Dining Room" belongs to a much more Haymarket London tradition of writing of writers like N.C. Hunter and Wynyard Brown and Enid Bagnold and above all Dodie Smith, whose celebrated last-act toast to "the family, that dear occupant from whose tentacles we never really escape nor ever really wish to" is in one sense what this play, too, is all about.

But Gurney is writing about much more than old of wealth and dining-room conservatism: In its overlapping, interweaving, cross-cutting series of short scenes from family life, we get from the cradle to the grave by way of divorce, adultery, decay and decline. Where Barry and Behman used to write plays about ambitious outsiders trying to break into the old American families (remember "Philadelphia Story"?), this one is about the insiders trying to get out — trying to escape the ritual of the dining-room meals and the underpaid Irish housekeepers and the gay uncle whom nobody talked about and the old cantankerous father and the unfaithful mother and the neurotic daughter. Trying to escape, in fact, from the family as symbolized by the room in which it formally gathered whose collapse was the destruction of the WASPs in America just as surely as it was the making of the blacks and the Jews.

What separates "The Dining Room" from its gentler English counterparts is its racial and political undertones. Far more than some younger and apparently more socially committed dramatists, Gurney is writing about a fundamental shift in American power politics, the move away from the old East Coast families, and that is what gives his play its lasting fascination. That and Gurney's realization that although the focal dining-room table can be "renewed, rescored and regaled," the families who all once ate around it, received their education across it, and formed their nation's opinions over it, are now way past repair.

Strachan has assembled an extremely strong cast (Polly James, Marcia Warren, Alison Steel, Christopher Godwin, Michael J. Shammon and Robin Bowerman), most of them Ayckbourn veterans able for once to get their teeth into something more than jokey character sketches, and his production deserves a much longer London life than its present month at Greenwich.

To Stratford East's Theatre Royal, trailing clouds of glory from the last Edinburgh Festival, has come Giles Havergal's marvelously inventive production of Eva Lamont Stewart's "Men Should Weep," the long-lost account of 1930s life in the east end of Glasgow. Time and again what lifts this play away from its soporific base is the anger, the early (1947) feminism and the acute perception of Miss Stewart that neither sentiment nor theatricality are likely to care for poverty.

Her play is in one sense a Scottish echo of Odets and the American group theater of the 1930s; in another an East Side story lacking only a Bernstein-Sondheim setting. As played by Elizabeth MacLeman and a strong cast, it is next to "Blood Brothers" (with which it has much in common), the most overtly dramatic evening in town.

Making Scents With the Aroma Disc

By Tony Kornheiser
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — I have seen the future and it smells.

It comes not on little cat feet but on black discs, like 45 rpm records, which you put into a special machine (about \$20) that looks like the Viewfinder you played with as a kid. It has no movable parts. It makes no sound. It just smells. Coming this fall: the Aroma Disc.

You've heard of Muzak: this is Nozak. Vapor whips rising into the air and filling the room with smells, that, as they say in the Fantasy and Imagery Biz, put you in the mood.

The good people at Charles of the Ritz Group Ltd. call it "The Next Frontier in Home Entertainment," and say, "You play them when you want something to happen."

Like what, you ask.

Here are some of the titles. You tell me what:

Scrubbed Beach, Passion, Seduction, Holding Hands, Caribbean Holiday, Create the Mood, Candlelight Dinner, Aphrodisiac, Fireplace, Moonlight.

To be fair, there are also Movie Time (smells like buttered popcorn), The Party's Over (black coffee), Christmas Time (pine wreaths), Piña Colada, After Din-

ner Mints, Ocean Breeze, Foliage, After The Rain, Cinnamon.

A most intriguing smell is Neutral; it has no smell at all. (Why should you have to pay for that is beyond me, but I'm sure it will be a big hit with the Perrier crowd.)

There are 40 different smells ranging from the sublime (A Dozen Roses) to the ridiculous (Shipwrecked). They'll retail for \$15 per (good for up to 30 roomfuls of smell) to \$5 (up to 150 roomfuls). To clean the nasal passages between smells you presumably inhale some sherbet.

If people can get used to the concept of "playing a fragrance," Aroma Discs could become the next big trend of the '80s. And wouldn't that beget interesting family feuds? Consider the conflict between parents wanting to play A Time For Love and children holding out for Creamsicle. Think of the terror parents would feel if their teen-age daughter brings her boyfriend home and asks to borrow the Passion. And one can easily imagine mothers admonishing their young sons not to smell Movie Time before dinner because it will spoil their appetites.

But before we get carried away here, let's remember that the initial Aroma Disc run is only 40 different scents, and as terrific as those may be, it takes more than 40 scents to ring your bells; it takes more than 40 inhalations to fill your sails; it takes more than 40 scents to well, you get the idea.

They missed some.

And so in the spirit of that deaf dumb and blind Ed Tommy, who should have said, "See me, feel me, touch me, smell me," we dedicate the following catalog of evocative smells to those who really want to put on an Aroma Disc player!

As he hops down the street in "Saturday Night Fever," or, for the less conventionally inclined, the Blob as it, well, blob, in the movie of the same name. All these smells, and more, are on the horizon.

All this talk of smells, of course, raises the ultimate question: If you're stuck on a desert island, what smell would you want there with you? What's the best smell on Earth?

A recent random sampling came up with mostly food and nature smells (one notable exception was a pensive woman who named Vaseline). Like Garlic sautéing in butter; Red roses; Fresh-brewed coffee; Wind blowing through the pines after the rain at dawn; Gardening; Sunsets; and when it turns balmy in the early evening; New-mown grass (urban division); new-mown hay (rural division); Roy Rogers, when the chicken is frying; Ocean spray; Cocoon oil; Honey suckle.

And these are all honorable choices, even if they are all wrong. Because the best smell on earth was driving on the 59th Street Bridge from Manhattan to Queens at 3

Seeking Diversity At Brown-Forman

By Pamela G. Hollie

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ever since 1870, when George Garvin Brown sealed the first bottle of Old Forester bourbon and affixed a handwritten label to it, Brown-Forman Distillers Corp. has not strayed from its basic spirits and wines.

It has been steadfast even through Prohibition, when the government allowed Brown-Forman to sell its products only by prescription, and more recently, during a slowdown in the growth of industry sales to less than 2 percent a year.

But last week, the distiller made its first attempt to diversify. William Lee Lyons Brown Jr., Brown-Forman's 47-year-old president and the great grandson of its founder, announced an offer to acquire Lenox Inc., a maker of fine china, luggage, crystal and rings for an indicated price of \$415 million.

"The thing that is so important here is that Lenox is a consumer products company," Mr. Brown said in a recent interview. Brown-Forman, he said, would always remain a beverage company, but the time had come to move into companion businesses.

Stressing the "friendly" nature of his offer, Mr. Brown told his counterpart at Lenox that synergy between the two companies would

come from the similarity of their markets — the upper-income consumer who enjoys gracious living and entertaining. Brown-Forman, based in Louisville, Kentucky, pursues that market with such labels as Jack Daniel's and Early Times whiskies, Martell cognacs, Bol's liqueurs and brandies, Bolla Italian wines and Korbel California champagnes.

Lenox's response to Brown-Forman's unsolicited offer has been far from enthusiastic, however. John S. Chamberlin, Lenox's chairman, has declined to meet with Mr. Brown to discuss a merger. In addition, Lenox has retained Kidder Peabody to review the offer and is consulting with that firm's specialist in takeover defenses, Martin Siegel.

Brown-Forman has offered to pay \$37 for each of Lenox's 4.54 million shares, or \$43.50 each after a 100 percent stock dividend payable July 1 to holders of record June 3. The offer is scheduled to expire July 7.

Through Mr. Brown has talked about the perfect fit between Lenox and Brown-Forman because "both are marketing companies selling high-quality, high-prestige products," analysts who follow Brown-Forman are less keen on the merger.

"Why buy a company that grows



Labels that Brown-Forman markets and William Lee Lyons Brown Jr., its president.

at half the rate of your company?" asked Joseph Pizzano, an analyst for Oppenheimer & Co. Although Lenox has averaged annual growth rates of 11.2 percent in sales and 10.8 percent in earnings over the past 10 years, Brown-Forman has had a few years of 20 percent growth.

Even if the market for hard liquors grows at only 1 percent this year, analysts say, they still expect

Brown-Forman to maintain a growth rate averaging about 13 percent over the next five years. The Lenox name, however, has cachet. Since 1917, when Woodrow Wilson replaced the imported chin used in the White House with Lenox products, the company has been a symbol of fine U.S.-made china. In 1981, Nancy Reagan ordered \$209,000 of the company's Presidential china and its name is

usually listed prominently on most giftware store bridal registers. But the company also has a number of less impressive businesses, including candles, soaps and a line of economy-sensitive diamond rings.

"I don't see a lot of synergy, to be honest," said Arthur Kirsch, an analyst for Drexel Burnham Lambert, who says the acquisition has drawbacks for Brown-Forman.

Unemployment In France Rose

1.3% Last Month

Reuters

PARIS — The French government said Tuesday that unemployment rose 1.3 percent last month. Employers' leaders warned that the economy had moved sharply into recession.

The Labor Ministry said the number of workers without jobs increased in May to 2,029,000, or 8.5 percent of the labor force.

The higher May jobless figures, which followed slight improvements in the two preceding months, were disclosed as the National Assembly began to study a five-year economic-development plan that had been attacked by both right and left.

The figures were consistent with unofficial forecasts that unemployment would rise to 2.4 million by the end of next year as a result of the government's austerity program.

In March and April, unemployment fell by a total of 0.8 percent.

The government's economic policies were condemned Tuesday by Yvon Gattaz, head of the employers' federation.

He told journalists that most sectors of French industry were stagnating and he added: "The economy has nose-dived in the last month. The recession is here."

Venezuelan Heavy Oil Plan Becomes Burden

(Continued from Page 9)

an eight-year contract, worth close to \$700 million, to an American engineering and construction concern, Lummus Co., of Bloomfield, N.J., and to a Venezuelan engineering company, Vepica, which worked as the American company's partner in the venture.

The entire project, whose total cost was estimated at around \$3 billion, involved design, engineering and construction work on a complex capable of producing and upgrading around 140,000 barrels a day of crude from the Orinoco Belt. Essentially, the state oil monopoly sought to convert commercially unattractive Orinoco crudes into petroleum that could be refined and marketed internationally.

Between 1979 and 1982, Petroleos invested about \$1.1 billion in the area.

Last December, however, the administration of President Luis Herrera-Campins announced that the Orinoco project would be "redimensioned." But it became clear that the project was to be scaled.

According to industry sources, there were several reasons.

For one thing, last year, Petroleos planners found that domestic exploratory work had produced larger volumes of light and medi-

um crude than had been expected, and that production enhancement techniques used in the country's aging oil fields had worked well.

For another, at the same time, local and international demand for oil did not grow as quickly as had

been projected. Thus, the notion of spending billions on a heavy-oil scheme became less attractive.

In a recent status report on the Orinoco Belt, Petroleos said that it would continue development projects, but on a "selective" basis. But in an internal memo, the state oil monopoly said it had formally canceled the major Orinoco project.

The American company most involved — Lummus — will be hard hit, but it is not clear whether the company has been given any assurances that the project will be resurrected, or whether the company is to receive any penalty fees as a result of the cancellation.

Poland is estimated to owe Western banks \$1.1 billion in interest and \$1.5 billion in principal this year. Commercial banks have already reached agreements with Poland on rescheduling payments due in 1981 and 1982.

Mr. Obodowski's remarks surprised Western bankers here, because of their timing and the long period during which Poland was seeking to delay payment.

Bankers said the Obodowski proposal was not basically new. They said Polish officials had proposed to bankers at talks in Warsaw in March an overall rescheduling of debt due to commercial banks over 19 years with seven years' grace.

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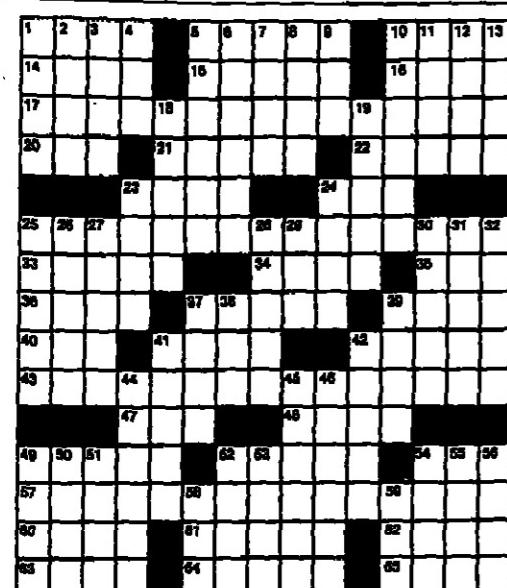
Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Tuesday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

CROSSWORD



PEANUTS



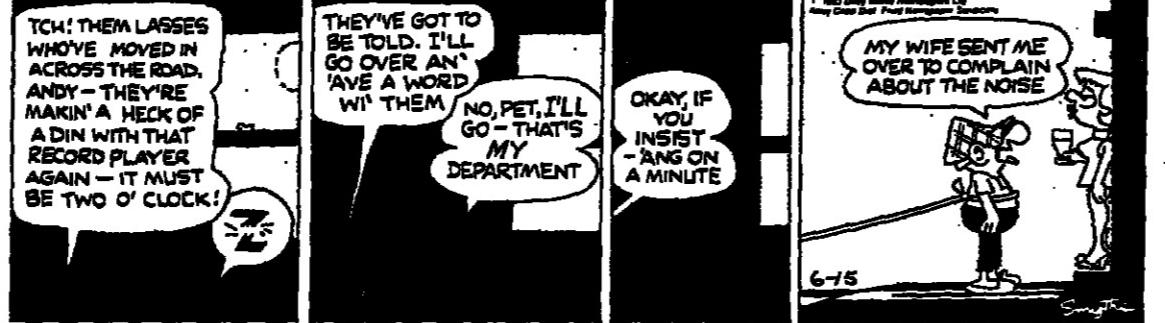
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BEETLE BAILEY

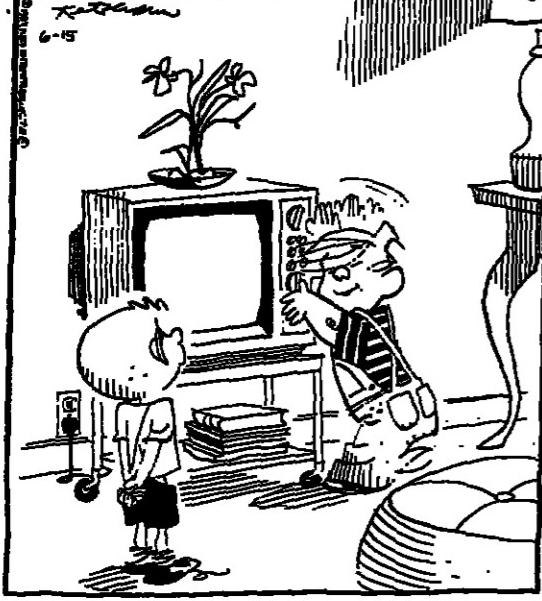


ANDY CAPP



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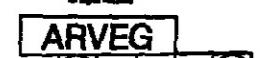
DENNIS THE MENACE



'GOOD OL' TELEVISION... YOU CAN ALWAYS DEPEND ON IT TO BE THERE WHEN YOU NEED IT.'

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer: THE

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME
by Herb Arnold and Bob Lee
So Jackie O...
Then Lady Di...
Here are the trade facts...
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumble: KNEEL CATCH ABOUD BOILED
Answer: How a hiker usually likes to talk—
BEHIND YOUR BACK

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH	LOW	
Algiers	26	17	Cloudy
Amsterdam	26	17	Cloudy
Athens	26	17	Cloudy
Bern	26	17	Cloudy
Brest	26	17	Cloudy
Bucharest	26	17	Cloudy
Budapest	26	17	Cloudy
Copenhagen	26	17	Cloudy
Cape Town	26	17	Cloudy
Danzig	26	17	Cloudy
Dusseldorf	26	17	Cloudy
Edinburgh	26	17	Cloudy
Frankfurt	26	17	Cloudy
Geneva	26	17	Cloudy
Helsinki	26	17	Cloudy
Istanbul	26	17	Cloudy
London	26	17	Cloudy
Lisbon	26	17	Cloudy
Ljubljana	26	17	Cloudy
Madrid	26	17	Cloudy
Milan	26	17	Cloudy
Moscow	26	17	Cloudy
Nice	26	17	Cloudy
Oslo	26	17	Cloudy
Paris	26	17	Cloudy
Rome	26	17	Cloudy
Rostock	26	17	Cloudy
Stockholm	26	17	Cloudy
Venice	26	17	Cloudy
Vienna	26	17	Cloudy
Winnipeg	26	17	Cloudy
Zurich	26	17	Cloudy

MIDDLE EAST

	HIGH	LOW	
Aleppo	26	17	Cloudy
Amman	26	17	Cloudy
Baghdad	26	17	Cloudy
Bahrain	26	17	Cloudy
Berlin	26	17	Cloudy
Brest	26	17	Cloudy
Bucharest	26	17	Cloudy
Budapest	26	17	Cloudy
Copenhagen	26	17	Cloudy
Cape Town	26	17	Cloudy
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Rostock	26	17	Cloudy
Stockholm	26	17	Cloudy
Venice	26	17	Cloudy
Vienna	26	17	Cloudy
Winnipeg	26	17	Cloudy
Zurich	26	17	Cloudy

OCEANIA

	HIGH	LOW	
Auckland	16	6	10
Sydney	16	6	10

Cloudy; low pressure system—overcast & changeable.

Cloudy; showers—overcast & changeable.

SPORTS

Niekro, DiPino Blank Padres As Astros' Pitching Stays Hot

United Press International

HOUSTON — Joe Niekro and Frank DiPino combined on a three-hitter in pitching the Houston Astros to their fourth shutout in their last six games, a 2-0 triumph over the San Diego Padres here Monday night.

Niekro (4-3) allowed runners in only the second and eighth innings.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

In gaining his third victory in his last four decisions, DiPino registered his fifth save.

Houston took a 1-0 lead against Dave Dravecky (9-4) in the first on a leadoff triple by Omar Moreno and a single by Dickie Thon. The Astros got their other run in the fourth when José Cruz walked, stole second and scored on Ray Knight's double to left-center.

The Padres wasted a double by Luis Salazar in the second and didn't get another hit until the eighth, when Tim Flannery and Ruppert Jones singled to chase Niekro. Both DiPino got pinch-hitter Kurt Bevacqua on a line to right and Juan Bonilla on a grounder to first to end the threat.

Dodgers 5, Reds 1

In Cincinnati, Fernando Valenzuela pitched a five-hitter and Steve Yeager and Mike Marshall hit back-to-back home runs to spark Los Angeles to a 5-1 victory over the Reds.

Pirates 4, Expos 3

In Pittsburgh, pinch hitter Richie Hebner doubled home the game-winner on a seventh-inning error by third baseman Tim Wallach as the Pirates registered a 4-3 verdict over Montreal.

Cubs 7, Mets 3

In New York, Jay Johnstone

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST

St Louis 26 22 27 4 1 W L Pct. GB

Montreal 26 22 27 4 1 .500

Philadelphia 26 22 27 4 1 .500

Chicago 27 23 26 4 2 .471

Pittsburgh 27 23 26 4 2 .471

New York 21 25 27 4 2 .429

Los Angeles 19 19 27 4 2 .429

Atlanta 22 22 27 4 2 .429

San Francisco 22 22 27 4 2 .429

Houston 20 21 27 4 2 .400

Seattle 21 21 27 4 2 .400

Cincinnati 24 24 27 4 2 .400

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

Baltimore 36 24 24 0 0 W L Pct. GB

Texas 30 27 25 2 1 .526

Minnesota City 31 27 25 2 1 .526

Boston 29 28 25 2 1 .526

Chicago 29 28 25 2 1 .526

Seattle 27 32 25 2 1 .526

Minnesota 24 37 25 2 1 .526

WEST

California 34 24 25 1 —

Texas 30 27 25 2 1 .526

Minnesota City 31 27 25 2 1 .526

Baltimore 29 28 25 2 1 .526

Chicago 27 32 25 2 1 .526

Seattle 24 37 25 2 1 .526

NATIONAL LEAGUE WEST

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San Francisco 18 18 21 2 1 .526

Houston 19 22 22 2 1 .526

Seattle 18 18 21 2 1 .526

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OBSERVER

Playing It Tough

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I wish President Reagan wouldn't get tough with Central America.

I can understand why Central America makes him grind his teeth and feel like climbing the wall. When I had adolescent children they often made me feel the same way. Several times I decided the only solution was to get tough.

Once when my edict against television was defied, I got tough by cutting the plug off the power cord. "I was unable to watch the Jack Paar Show that night."

My dictum against the Rolling Stones roaring through the parlor stereo was ignored. I got tough. I hit the turntable with a brass lamp base. It cost me \$150 to hear Motown in my parlor again.

Such experiences, which I could cite in abundance, led me to reconsider the merits of getting tough. Though it provided great emotional satisfaction at the instant chandeliers were being smashed and the car keys were being hurled over the neighbor's roof, the momentary joy was hardly worth the time and expense of restoring life to its normal bumble.

My conclusion: Getting tough tends to be tougher on the person who gets tough than it is on the person one gets tough with.

Since Reagan inhabits Washington, I don't expect he will find it easy to grasp this principle. Having lived there myself at the time of the adolescent children, I know about Washington and getting tough.

Down there both life and government tend to be thought of in terms of boys' games, in which toughness is highly admired and anybody reluctant to get tough is suspected of being a sissy you wouldn't want on your team.

An administration, in fact, is often referred to as "the team." People willing to get tough are said to be the sort who play "hard ball." Really tough players are summing described as "hard-nosed," a metaphor left over from the days when football players didn't wear face masks.

Living in this gymnasium atmosphere, Reagan would need great strength of character not to yield to the impulse to get tough with Central America, especially since Central America seems such an easy

place to get tough with. If you're in charge of the United States, getting tough with Central America must seem as safe as the Washington Redskins getting tough with their junior varsity hopscotch team from Houchins.

I know. That's the same way I felt about getting tough with adolescents. That's why I want to urge Reagan to think again before he finds himself up to his hips in tropical sagebrush, with the power plug cut off his television set just when "Nightline" is coming on.

Now — what's the problem? It's the same as always when presidents start getting tough: The Russians are coming. Marxists are in charge in Nicaragua and threatening El Salvador. Of course we can live with Marxists and do, for example, with China and Yugoslavia.

But these are not Russian clients; or, as they say in Washington, they don't take their orders from Moscow.

The fear, of course, is that Central America will find the Soviet version so irresistible that we might soon have the Soviets entrenched from Key West to Acapulco. An alarming prospect, but is toughness the sensible response?

For a tiny fraction of what it will cost to get tough, I believe we can eliminate the Soviet threat in six months. Instead of pouring in weapons, soldiers and CIA agents, we should offer every Marxist in the area a six-month vacation abroad.

We should demand only that they all spend their six-month vacation — all of it — in Poland. Most of them seem to be intelligent people whose Marxism springs from the history of injustices done to their people by tyrants under the protection of U.S. power.

Six months of exposure to what Soviet domination can do to a country such as Poland might not weaken their devotion to the teachings of Marx, but it would certainly make them even more eager than we are to keep the Soviet version out of Central America.

It's admittedly not very tough, sending the enemy on vacation, but a few dousings of Warsaw water cannons might do more for our side than all the bullets at the Pentagon's command.

New York Times Service

On Wings of American Song

Bolcom and Morris Go Down Memory Lane, With Style

By Henry Pleasant
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — William Bolcom and Joan Morris called the program they offered for the Bath Festival a few days ago "The Classic American Popular Song."

Just what, some must have wondered before it began, and especially since Bolcom & Morris prefer to work without a printed program, did they mean by that?

What it meant in a superficial sense was a trip down memory lane, a trip they have been taking in public performance and on record for the last decade and now a pleasant and profitable diversion from their more solemn duties at the University of Michigan, where he is associate professor of composition and she a teacher of singing.

At Bath it turned out to be a remarkably winding lane, from Charles K. Harris's "After the Ball" (1892), through Eubie Blake, Jerome Kern, Cole Porter, Rodgers and Hart and George Gershwin right up to Stephen Sondheim.

Those were the familiar names. Most of the songs were familiar. But there were other names. Who could tell you, for example, that "On the Banks of the Wabash" (1897) was written words and music by Paul Dresser, Theodore Dreiser's brother? Or that "I've Got Rings on My Fingers" (1909) was written by a Maurice Scott, or "Carolina in the Morning" (1922) by Walter Donaldson, or "Jeepers Creepers" (1938) by Harry Warren?

It's a point that William Bolcom took to make. As a student of Darius Milhaud at Mills College in California, and later of Milhaud, Olivier Messiaen and Pierre Boulez in Paris, he was disturbed by the importance given in Europe, and generally in "serious" music, to the identity of the composer in the evaluation of a piece of music.

"I think," Bolcom continues, "that a great many popular singers just impose their own style on everything they do. We have a more respectful attitude to the material. We let the material establish its own style." And Joan, classically schooled at the Juilliard School of Music in New York, finds the same quality and congeniality in the lyrics:

"I am an American singer, and I really enjoy singing in my own American language. I could get



Norton Hawes

Bill Bolcom and Joan Morris at Bath.

writing just one great song as there are composers with a whole body of work to their credit. And if a writer's song is as moving and touching and perfect as a song by, say, Irving Berlin, then it's accepted the way Berlin song is accepted."

From such an observation one quickly grasps that the Bolcoms' (yes, they are Dr. and Mrs.) trip down memory lane is not a camping trip. They love the songs, and believe fervently that songs as good as these should be performed as written, verses as well as familiar refrains. They check the old recordings for approach and style.

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"I am an American singer, and I really enjoy singing in my own American language. I could get

up on stage and just make beautiful mezzo-soprano sounds, but that's an animal way to communicate. Your intellect isn't engaged if you can't understand what a person is saying."

How did they come to this kind of musicology, so far removed from the dry dissertations normally associated with scholarly research into the music and performance of bygones era?

It began appropriately and romantically in New York's Central Park some dozen years ago. Bill and Joan had met, and were even dating, but he had never heard her sing.

"Then, one day, I was taking a walk in Central Park, and there was Joan with a harp, singing ballads out in the open and passing a collection plate. What I heard was exactly what I'd always dreamed of — pure, ripe, American."

Her singing reminded him of Ruth Etting, so he suggested to her: "Let's do a few Ruth Etting things." They did, beginning with "Ten Cents a Dance" (Rodgers and Hart, 1930). At first it was just a party gag. But then in 1972

H. Wiley Hitchcock, director of the Institute for Studies of American Music at Brooklyn College of the City University, preparing a program for a meeting of the American Musicological Society, asked Bill if he knew of anyone who could do old American songs in the manner that Ben Bagley was then doing.

That was that — and the first step toward their first album.

"After the Ball — a Treasury of Turn of the Century Popular Songs" (1974) and subsequent albums devoted to "Great Ladies of the Musical Stage," George and Ira Gershwin, Leiber & Stoller and Eubie Blake.

Bath was their first appearance in England, but it is unlikely to be the last. A critic for The Guardian probably echoed the sentiments of many in writing:

"It is no exaggeration to say that Bolcom is the greatest living exponent of piano ragtime (Riffin'in go home) and his wife-soprano partner sings with riveting stage sense, sensitivity and panache. They ought to be touring the country, not just doing a single show in Bath."

PEOPLE

Playing Naked Politics

A female candidate running on the Communist Party ticket in Friday's upcoming regional elections is causing embarrassment within the party because of her campaign technique of holding political rallies in the nude. Dora Pezzilli, a 34-year-old member of Italy's small Radical Party running as an independent on the Communists' ticket, appeared naked three times last week at public rallies. "It's useless hiding it, there is embarrassment in the party," said Giovanni Zanolla, a senior Communist official in northern Italy. Pezzilli's rally crowds, however, are growing.

The Duke of Marlborough may rent the grounds of his country home, Blenheim Palace, to the singer Barry Manilow for a concert Aug. 27 to help pay astronomical maintenance expenses: an estate spokesman said. The yet-to-be-determined rental fee will cover the estimated £50,000 (\$78,500) annual maintenance and restoration costs at the baroque palace, birthplace of Sir Winston Churchill.

Prince Hiro, grandson of Japan's Emperor Hirohito, has arrived in Britain for two years of study at Oxford University. Prince Hiro, 23, second in line to the throne, will study the transport systems and the distribution of materials in Europe. The Middle Ages and modern times at Merton College, it was announced in Tokyo.

A Maori activist who buried his buttocks at Prince Charles and Diana, Princess of Wales, last April in New Zealand, expressed disappointment at the minor nature of the official charge against him, that of offensive behavior. Dern Miles, 42, said his protest was the ultimate traditional Maori insult, and told a court this week that he was willing to plead guilty to the "more meaningful" charge of showing contempt for royalty. The case was adjourned for a week.

The U.S. Council on Foreign Relations has announced the appointment of William G. Hyland, a deputy national security adviser to President Gerald Ford, as editor of the quarterly Foreign Affairs. Hyland, author of "The Fall of Khrushchev," has been associated with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace since 1981. Before that, he was at the George Washington Center for Strategic and International Studies and an associate of former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. He succeeds William P. Branly, a former assistant secretary of defense and state who became editor in 1972.

A judge in Los Angeles has signed what attorneys called the biggest court-ordered divorce settlement in U.S. history to the estranged wife of Sheikh Mohammed al-Fayed, whose uncle is the king of Saudi Arabia. Judge Robert Kramer awarded to Densa al-Fayed \$76,995,500 in cash, title to the couple's \$5 million Beverly Hills estate, property on a Mediterranean island, jewelry and clothes

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